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SOUTH CAROLINA
LABOR MARKET REVIEW

1985

South Carolina
Employment Security Commission
Labor Market Information

S7155-3

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LABOR MARKET REVIEW
1985

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION

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INTRODUCTION

The South Carolina Employment Security Commission's Labor Market Information Division's major function is to provide timely statistics on the labor market for the state, counties, and sub-state areas.

The roots of the Labor Market Information Division go back to April 16, 1937, when an agency Research and Statistics section was established. According to the agency's 1937 Annual Report, "the new branch immediately began formulating a program of research with the view of making continuous studies of factors which affect the administration of the South Carolina Unemployment Compensation Act and the solvency of the unemployment trust fund."

Over the ensuing years, the division compiled statistics from the employment and wage records received, prepared numerous reports and studies, and developed statistical data to guide the future trends of Unemployment Compensation. The division began collecting new, more timely employment data in 1949, when it became a cooperating representative in the Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey on establishment employment (BLS-790 program). This new endeavor has resulted in many new improved data resources over the years, such as: hours and earnings information, labor force data, and labor turnover.

During its 47 years of existence, the LMI division has responded to a variety of legislative mandates requiring labor market statistics and analysis, most recently the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (1973) and the Job Training Partnership Act (1982).

The LMI division is responsible for a wide range of labor market statistical analyses and research. Supportive services are provided to the agency's operational divisions, and labor market information is developed for use by individuals, private industry, and the government sector.

The LMI Division annually publishes the South Carolina Labor Market Review (LMR) as a comprehensive source of a wide variety of labor market information.

The LMR can be used by planners in all areas of public and private economic and human resource development, as well as individuals seeking information on the state's economy and labor market. Included in the LMR is information on such topics as the state economy; characteristics of the population and labor force; analysis of employment and unemployment; and possible individuals needing employment and training services.

The Appendix section of this report contains a list of contact persons for specific types of information available through the Labor Market Information division. Also provided in the Appendix is a glossary of commonly used terms and acronyms related to labor market programs and data.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The *South Carolina Labor Market Review* was prepared by the staff of the Labor Market Information (LMI) division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission, under the direction of C. LaRay Drafts and David L. Laird.

Please direct comments, questions, or requests for further information concerning this report to Vicki Boylston, supervisor of the Labor Market and Economic Analysis Unit at (803) 758-8983.

GEOGRAPHY
AND
AREA STATISTICS

A LOOK AT "THE PALMETTO STATE"

South Carolina, known as the "Palmetto State," is one of the southeastern Atlantic Coast states. It is bordered on the north by North Carolina, on the southwest by Georgia, and has a 186-mile coastline on the Atlantic Ocean to the southeast. Roughly triangular in shape, South Carolina covers 31,055 square miles and is the 40th largest state in terms of land area.

The most recent 1980 Census figures show South Carolina with a population of 3,121,833. As part of the rapidly growing Sunbelt area, the state is experiencing population growth above the average for all states. A 20.5% increase in the state population was realized over the 1970-1980 period. All of South Carolina's 46 counties had population increases during this ten-year period, with the exception of McCormick County which experienced a small 2% decline. Population density per square mile in the state jumped from 85.7 in 1970 to 103.4 in 1980. The state population is expected to continue to increase during the 1980's, probably slightly faster than during the 1970's. Provisional population projections from the Current Population Survey (U.S. Census Bureau) set the 1990 population for South Carolina at approximately 3,560,000. This population would give the state a ranking of 26 among all states in terms of population.

South Carolina has seven Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's), as designated by the Census Bureau according to their size and commuting patterns. With a population of 570,210, the Greenville-Spartanburg MSA (comprised of Greenville, Spartanburg, and Pickens Counties) is the largest of the MSA's. This MSA is located in the northwestern-most area of the state and is highly industrialized. The Charleston MSA (Charleston, Berkeley, and Dorchester Counties) is second largest, with 430,462. This area is on the state's central coast and is a major center for commercial shipping. The third largest MSA is Columbia (Richland and Lexington Counties) with 409,925. Located in the heart of the state, this area includes the state capital and is the center of state governmental affairs.

Until the 1980 Census was initiated, Greenville-Spartanburg, Charleston, and Columbia were the only MSA's in the state. After 1980 Census figures were tabulated, the areas of Anderson County (population 133,235) and Florence County (population 110,163) also were designated as MSA's. The Anderson MSA is located adjacent to Greenville in the highly industrialized northwestern section of the state. The Florence MSA is situated in the eastern segment of the state, which is the major agricultural region.

South Carolina also has two other major cities that are part of MSA's crossing state lines. With a population of 105,625, Aiken County is part of the Augusta, Georgia-South Carolina MSA. York County, with a population of 106,720, is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina-South Carolina MSA.

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS 1/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

AREAS	POPULATION		CHANGE 1970-80	
	1980	1970	NET	PERCENT
Aiken County 2/	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0%
Anderson MSA 3/ (Anderson County)	133,235	----	----	----
Charleston MSA (Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester Counties)	430,462	336,125	94,337	28.1
Columbia MSA (Lexington, Richland Counties)	409,925	322,880	87,045	27.0
Florence MSA 3/ (Florence County)	110,163	----	----	----
Greenville-Spartanburg MSA (Greenville, Spartanburg, Pickens Counties)	570,210	473,454	96,756	20.4
York County 4/	106,720	----	----	----
Total MSA's	1,866,340	1,223,482	642,858	52.5
Total State	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5

NOTE: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Under 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: If there is a city of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 within a total metropolitan population of 100,000.

2/ Aiken County, South Carolina is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA.

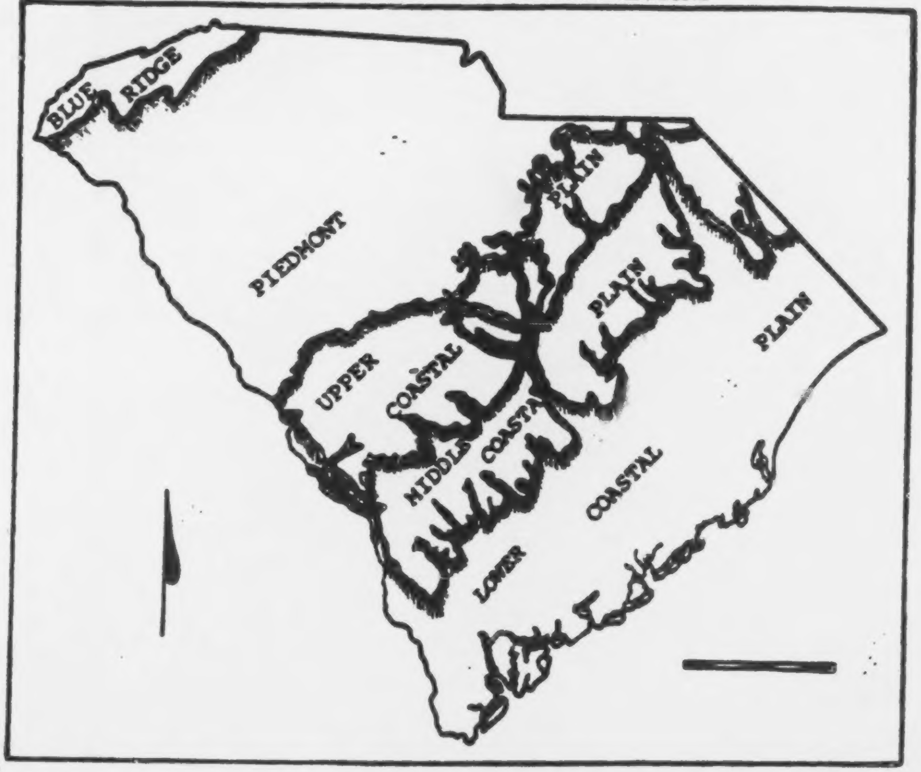
3/ New MSA for South Carolina as a result of the 1980 Census.

4/ York County, South Carolina is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA. This was determined as a result of the 1980 Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Geographically, South Carolina is comprised of three major divisions. In the northwestern corner, known as the Appalachian region, the Blue Ridge Mountains give the state its highest elevations. At the base of the mountains is the Piedmont, a region of rolling hills and valleys which descends to the broad, flat Coastal Plain (lowlands) area. The Coastal Plain region, which comprises about two thirds of the state, extends to the Atlantic Coast. Here, the land disperses into many small off-shore islands.

SOUTH CAROLINA GEOGRAPHIC REGIONS



The Palmetto State offers many geographical assets to its residents and visitors. Only 250 miles separate the mountains and the seashore, making both very accessible to vacationers. The state also has many streams, rivers, ponds, lakes, and reservoirs available to those who enjoy water recreation. Fertile soil gives the state prime potential for agricultural pursuits, and much of the land is devoted to forestry and pulpwood growing.

South Carolina has a generally mild, humid climate throughout the year, with four distinct seasons. Winter brings an average snowfall accumulation in the northwestern part of the state of 2 inches. This dwindles to an average of 0.1 inches in the southeastern part of the state. Mid-winter temperatures average 45°F , while mid-summer temperatures are around 85° - 90°F. Average monthly precipitation in the state ranges from 3.82 inches in the north central region of the state to 5.76 inches in the mountain area.

Quick, easy travel within and through the Palmetto State is facilitated by the network of interstate highways, which include I-20, I-26, I-77, I-95, and I-85. Towns and cities around these transportation routes are growing at a fast pace and are continuing the state's evolution process from rural communities to urbanized areas.

TEMPERATURE AND PRECIPITATION FOR SOUTH CAROLINA CLIMATEIC DIVISIONS 1/

DIVISION	JANUARY	FEBRUARY	MARCH	APRIL	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUGUST	SEPTEMBER	OCTOBER	NOVEMBER	DECEMBER
MOUNTAIN												
Ave. Temperature (Normal)	38.6	40.8	47.8	57.5	64.5	70.2	73.3	72.7	67.3	57.5	48.6	40.8
Total Precipitation (Normal)	6.18	5.90	7.95	5.92	6.17	6.26	6.19	5.53	5.73	4.90	5.36	5.98
NORTHWEST												
Ave. Temperature (Normal)	41.6	44.1	51.4	60.9	68.5	75.0	78.4	77.7	72.0	61.0	51.3	43.6
Total Precipitation (Normal)	4.69	4.46	6.05	4.23	4.27	4.40	4.40	4.09	4.30	3.43	3.42	4.21
NORTH CENTRAL												
Ave. Temperature (Normal)	42.4	44.7	52.2	61.7	69.4	75.8	79.3	78.5	72.9	61.8	52.3	44.3
Total Precipitation (Normal)	4.33	3.74	5.04	3.47	3.68	4.16	4.93	4.28	4.07	2.77	2.70	3.47
NORTHEAST												
Ave. Temperature (Normal)	44.7	46.8	54.1	63.0	70.7	76.7	79.9	79.2	74.2	63.5	54.3	46.7
Total Precipitation (Normal)	3.75	3.69	4.44	2.96	3.88	5.01	5.76	5.39	4.53	2.96	2.46	3.24
WEST CENTRAL												
Ave. Temperature (Normal)	43.5	45.9	53.2	62.5	70.1	76.5	79.6	79.0	73.5	62.5	53.1	45.4
Total Precipitation (Normal)	4.66	4.01	5.42	3.91	3.96	3.97	4.65	4.00	4.09	2.57	2.60	3.68
CENTRAL												
Ave. Temperature (Normal)	45.0	47.4	54.9	63.9	71.4	77.3	80.4	79.6	74.4	63.7	54.5	47.1
Total Precipitation (Normal)	4.02	3.80	4.66	3.37	3.95	4.87	5.43	4.94	4.07	2.60	2.35	3.25
SOUTHERN												
Ave. Temperature (Normal)	47.7	49.9	56.7	64.7	72.1	77.6	80.5	80.0	75.5	65.8	56.7	49.7
Total Precipitation (Normal)	3.49	3.60	4.38	2.79	4.38	5.40	6.40	6.11	4.82	2.77	2.19	3.25

1/ Normals based on the 30 year period 1951 - 1980.

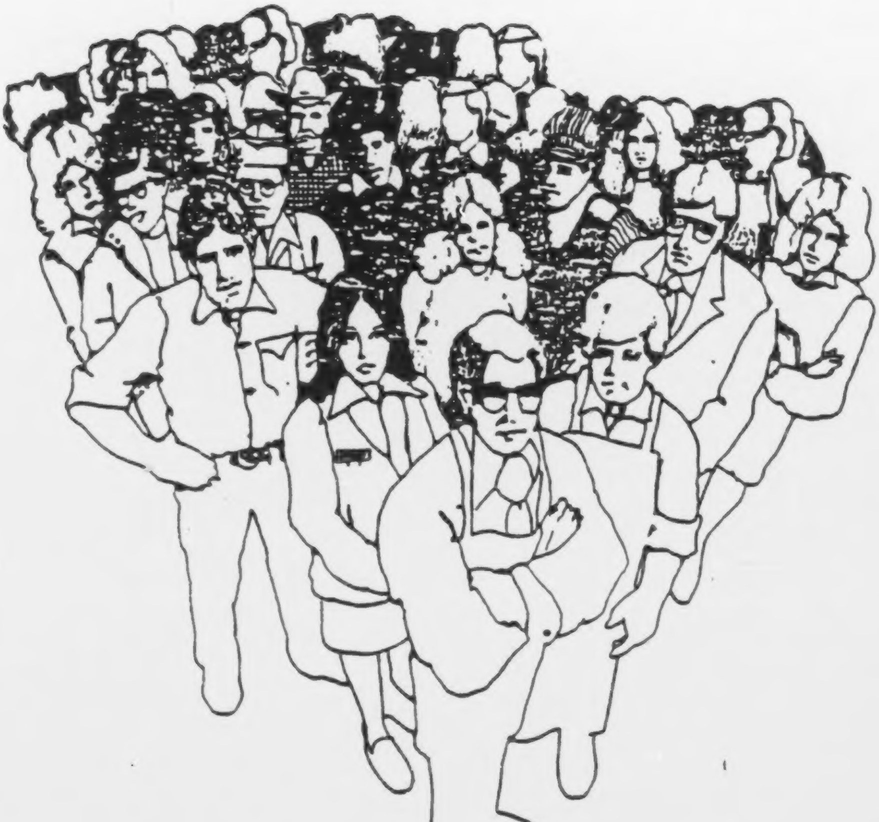
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, National Climate Center, Climatological Data, Vol. 84; Annual Summary, South Carolina, 1983.

CLIMATE CHARACTERISTICS OF SELECTED SOUTH CAROLINA CITIES
1983

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC
COLUMBIA												
Temperature: 1/												
Ave. Monthly	40.9	45.3	53.6	57.8	69.9	75.3	83.3	82.7	73.2	63.7	52.3	43.3
Ave. Daily Max.	51.2	56.5	66.2	70.7	83.2	87.7	96.3	94.8	84.0	75.6	65.7	54.3
Ave. Daily Min.	30.5	34.1	40.9	44.8	56.6	62.9	70.2	70.6	62.3	51.8	38.9	32.3
Highest Recorded	66	70	79	85	91	97	106	107	97	88	78	75
Lowest Recorded	11	22	25	26	42	47	55	58	43	36	24	6
Precipitation: 2/												
Monthly Total	3.66	5.38	7.35	5.68	0.70	2.85	0.73	3.36	3.25	2.22	3.63	6.58
Greatest in 24 hrs.	1.68	1.44	2.96	2.59	0.45	1.01	0.30	1.68	1.71	1.52	1.35	2.01
Total Snow, Sleet	0.1	t	0.4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:												
Heating Degree Days 3/	739	546	352	230	24	1	0	0	21	89	373	666
Cooling Degree Days	0	0	6	21	184	319	573	558	270	58	0	0
Ave. Wind Speed 4/	7.9	8.9	9.8	8.3	8.6	6.7	6.8	6.4	7.3	7.4	6.8	7.9
GREENVILLE/SPARTANBURG												
Temperature: 1/												
Ave. Monthly	39.2	42.1	51.4	54.7	66.3	73.1	79.7	79.5	69.0	59.4	49.2	39.2
Ave. Daily Max.	47.4	51.5	62.0	65.9	77.1	83.2	90.8	90.4	78.3	69.5	60.1	47.9
Ave. Daily Min.	30.9	32.6	40.7	43.4	55.5	63.0	68.5	68.6	59.6	49.3	38.3	30.5
Highest Recorded	62	65	77	80	84	92	101	103	90	82	74	65
Lowest Recorded	15	20	29	25	43	52	59	58	40	36	26	6
Precipitation: 2/												
Monthly Total	2.70	5.26	6.26	4.66	5.80	4.67	1.13	3.27	3.59	3.05	5.29	8.45
Greatest in 24 hrs.	1.55	1.57	1.85	1.28	2.48	1.39	0.70	1.88	1.73	1.34	2.12	2.66
Total Snow, Sleet	4.4	3.0	9.3	0.1	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	t
Other:												
Heating Degree Days 3/	796	631	414	307	43	1	0	0	59	179	467	792
Cooling Degree Days	0	0	1	3	91	252	465	457	185	15	0	0
Ave. Wind Speed 4/	7.4	7.4	8.0	7.3	7.8	5.9	5.3	5.4	6.3	6.6	6.1	7.0
CHARLESTON												
Temperature: 1/												
Ave. Monthly	45.6	49.0	56.4	61.0	71.7	76.9	82.8	82.9	75.5	68.9	57.4	48.8
Ave. Daily Max.	53.3	58.1	65.7	71.4	80.9	85.8	91.7	91.6	83.8	77.5	68.2	58.8
Ave. Daily Min.	37.8	39.8	47.1	50.6	62.5	68.0	73.9	74.2	67.1	60.3	46.5	38.8
Highest Recorded	67	74	75	83	89	96	100	100	95	88	76	78
Lowest Recorded	23	30	33	31	51	58	68	65	50	40	34	11
Precipitation: 2/												
Monthly Total	4.86	6.35	11.11	3.57	0.75	2.37	8.89	2.90	3.50	2.36	3.08	4.35
Greatest in 24 hrs.	2.49	1.30	4.03	2.12	0.38	1.39	3.57	1.38	1.61	1.97	0.73	1.45
Total Snow, Sleet	0	0	t	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other:												
Heating Degree Days 3/	596	440	264	146	2	0	0	0	4	24	230	500
Cooling Degree Days	0	0	6	32	217	362	559	567	322	149	10	4
Ave. Wind Speed 4/	9.0	10.2	10.2	9.8	8.2	7.1	7.8	7.3	7.6	8.1	7.8	9.1

1/ Temperature in degrees Farhrenheit. 2/ Precipitation in inches.
3/ Degree Days base 65 F. 4/ Wind Speed in MPH.
NOTE: T stands for "trace".
SOURCE: U.S.Departmnet of Commerce, National Climate Center, Local Climatological Data, Charleston, Columbia, Greenville/Spartanburg, South Carolina, Annual Summaries, 1983.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK



ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENTS & OUTLOOK

United States

In 1984, the U.S economy moved swiftly forward in its continuing recovery from the 1981-82 recession. Real Gross National Product (GNP) grew a surprisingly strong 6.8 percent over the year --- the largest annual gain since 1951. With such strong growth, employment levels reached new heights, ending 1984 at over 106 million. Accordingly, the seasonally adjusted unemployment rate fell from 8.2 percent in December 1983 to 7.2 percent in December 1984.

The outlook for 1985 calls for slower, but still solid, growth as the recovery matures. Real GNP should climb around three percent over the year. While slower, growth should also be steadier in contrast to 1984. Real GNP in 1985 is not expected to fluctuate from quarter to quarter as it did in 1984.

A lower rate of spending increase lies behind 1985's predicted slowdown in economic growth. Consumer spending will be restrained by a slower gain in incomes and fading effects of the 1981 tax cuts. Business spending will be checked by the previous buildup of production capacity, foreign competition, lessening 1981 tax cut effects, uncertainty over future tax reforms and slower economic growth. The course of interest rates will, of course, also play a key role in spending by consumers and businesses.

Inflation also plays a role in spending decisions. Price rises should countinue to be subdued in 1985. Increases in consumer prices should hold around 1984's level of four percent. Producer prices provide a good sign, rising only one percent in 1984. The dollar's foreign exchange rate is the key to 1985's inflation outlook. If the dollar loses a substantial amount of ground, inflation will rise as imported goods become more costly. The course of energy prices will also be important.

With slower economic growth, the employment situation should change little. Employment should expand to accomodate new labor force entrants, pushing the number of employed to 108 million. With employment keeping pace with labor force growth, the uneployment rate will hold around 1984's level.

The course of several interrelated factors will have a major bearing on the U.S. economy in 1985. The outlook for interest rates varies and is clouded by questions about the federal budget deficit and monetary policy, which in turn are affected by interest rates. The current strong dollar holds down inflation but also restricts U.S. production and employment by making imported goods cheaper. Whether the dollar is overvalued, what course dollar values will follow and the consequences of that course are all being debated. The flow of goods made cheaper by higher dollar values pushed the trade deficit to a record $123.3 billion in 1984, almost double 1983's level. Moves to stem the flow of imports could bring on higher inflation and reciprocal trade restrictions. The effects of financial deregulation and possible tax reform are new questions to consider. While the outlook for the 1985 U.S. economy is now good, uncertainty over the above and other factors leaves the outlook open to question and revision.

South Carolina

Economic recovery continued in 1984 in South Carolina also. Total non-agricultural employment grew seven percent from 1983 to 1,270,000 --- a record high. Unemployment averaged 7.2 percent in 1984, down from 10.0 percent in 1983. With employment growing, incomes increased. Personal income gained almost 10 percent over the year and, with low inflation, real weekly earnings climbed from $95.98 in January to $97.03 in December.

South Carolina's economy should continue to grow in 1985, although, as the nation's, at a slower pace. Declines in the state's leading economic indicators in the latter part of 1984 support this outlook. The level of activity at the national level will continue to be the primary influence on the state's economy. Given the current national outlook, South Carolina should have employment growth of around one percent and little change in its unemployment rate (around seven percent) in 1985. Should national activity flucuate from expected levels, the outlook for South Carolina will change accordingly.

With the dominant role of textiles in the state's economy, the decline of that industry will continue to hurt South Carolina in 1985. As imports and modernization continue, a few thousand more textile jobs will probably be lost this year. That loss will hold down gains in the manufacturing sector expected from durable goods industries. Especially vulnerable will be small towns in rural areas where many textile plants are located. When plants in those areas lay off workers or close down, employment opportunities are slim.

In contrast to the textile industry, services and trade businesses will continue their steady growth. Most employment growth in 1985 will be accounted for by the services and trade sectors. The outlook for services and trade is buoyed by continued diversification of the state's economy, growth of metropolitan areas, rising incomes and low inflation. A particularly healthy segment of the services and trade sectors in South Carolina is tourism. Tourism continues to be the state's second largest industry and should see growth of around five percent in 1985.

The outlook for construction is mixed. Nonresidential building should increase at about the same rate as 1984 (three percent). Residential construction should slow substantially, however, although remaining well above recession levels. Of course, interest rates will have a major bearing on the outlook for builders.

In general, then, South Carolina can expect to tag along with the nation with slower, steadier growth in 1985. The outlook is mixed, however, across industries and areas in the state. Textiles and many small rural areas can expect more hard times. Services and metropolitan and coastal areas can look forward to more busy times in 1985.

TABLE 1
PERCENTAGE CHANGE IN EMPLOYMENT AND WAGES BY INDUSTRY OVER FIVE-YEAR PERIODS
1972 to 1977, and 1977 to 1982
STATE-WIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Industry	Percentage Change from 1973 to 1978		Percentage Change from 1977 to 1983	
	Wages	Employment	Wages	Employment
Construction	+ 42.7%	- 0.5%	+ 46.3%	- 0.6%
Manufacturing	+ 60.9%	+ 4.1%	+ 40.8%	- 7.1%
Textile Mill Products	+ 36.7%	- 10.2%	+ 15.0%	- 20.9%
Apparel and other Textile Products	+ 59.5%	+ 5.1%	+ 36.7%	- 2.7%
Chemicals and Allied Products	+ 61.7%	+ 1.7%	+ 59.3%	+ 0.2%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	+455.2%	+226.4%	+117.3%	+ 36.4%
Machinery, Except Electrical	+ 98.8%	+ 36.1%	+ 41.3%	- 8.2%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	+ 65.7%	+ 5.7%	+ 66.2%	+ 7.3%
Transportation and Public Utilities	+ 83.7%	+ 18.0%	+ 75.2%	+ 12.9%
Communication	+ 80.4%	+13.4%	+ 57.4%	+ 0.8%
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	+100.7%	+ 32.3%	+135.7%	+ 41.1%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	+ 71.7%	+ 24.0%	+ 51.2%	+ 11.9%
Wholesale Trade	+ 82.9%	+ 28.5%	+ 51.5%	+ 6.7%
Retail Trade	+ 66.3%	+ 22.9%	+ 51.0%	+ 13.4%
General Merchandise Stores	+ 25.7%	- 8.7%	+ 28.2%	- 5.1%
Food Stores	+ 48.9%	+ 16.9%	+ 51.5%	+ 16.7%
Eating and Drinking Places	+142.2%	+ 66.0%	+ 88.4%	+ 36.3%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	+ 66.3%	+ 20.1%	+ 76.7%	+ 19.7%
Banking	+ 69.7%	+ 25.2%	+ 79.7%	+ 19.5%
Services	+ 93.5%	+ 36.8%	+ 89.2%	+ 27.4%
Hotels, Motels, and other Lodging Places	+ 89.6%	+ 30.1%	+ 68.4%	+ 14.9%
Business Services	+ 47.7%	+ 33.7%	+152.6%	+ 54.6%
Health Services	+132.5%	+ 49.4%	+ 99.4%	+ 32.8%

Source: ES-202
SCESC

TABLE II
WAGES BY INDUSTRY AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIVATE WAGES
1973, 1978, 1983
STATE-WIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Industry	Percent of Private Wages 1973	1978	1983
Construction	9.5%	8.3%	8.0%
Manufacturing	48.9%	48.6%	44.6%
Textile Mill Products	20.4%	17.2%	12.9%
Apparel and Other Textile Products	3.8%	3.8%	3.4%
Chemical and Allied Products	5.7%	5.7%	6.0%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	0.6%	2.1%	3.0%
Machinery, Except Electrical	3.4%	4.1%	3.8%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2.2%	2.2%	2.4%
Transportation and Public Utilities			
Communication	6.1%	7.0%	8.0%
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	1.6%	1.9%	3.0%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	17.9%	19.0%	18.7%
Wholesale Trade	5.8%	6.6%	6.5%
Retail Trade	12.1%	12.4%	12.2%
General Merchandise Stores	2.4%	1.9%	1.5%
Food Stores	2.0%	2.3%	2.3%
Eating and Drinking Places	1.3%	1.9%	2.4%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4.9%	5.0%	5.8%
Banking	1.2%	1.3%	1.5%
Services	9.3%	11.2%	13.8%
Hotels, Motels, and Other Lodging Places	0.8%	0.9%	1.0%
Business Services	1.5%	1.4%	2.3%
Health Services	2.5%	3.6%	4.7%

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

TABLE III
INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL PRIVATE EMPLOYMENT
1973, 1978, 1983
STATE-WIDE IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Industry	Percent of Private Employment		
	1973	1978	1983
Construction	9.0%	7.9%	7.4%
Manufacturing	47.8%	43.7%	38.5%
Textile Mill Products	20.4%	16.1%	12.0%
Apparel and Other Textile Products	5.9%	5.4%	5.0%
Chemical and Allied Products	4.1%	3.6%	3.4%
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	0.5%	1.6%	2.0%
Machinery, Except Electrical	2.8%	3.4%	2.9%
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	2.3%	2.1%	2.2%
Transportation and Public Utilities			
Communication	4.8%	5.0%	5.4%
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	1.1%	1.3%	1.7%
Wholesale and Retail Trade	21.9%	23.9%	25.3%
Wholesale Trade	4.6%	5.2%	5.2%
Retail Trade	17.3%	18.7%	20.1%
General Merchandise Stores	3.8%	3.0%	2.7%
Food Stores	2.9%	3.3%	3.7%
Eating and Drinking Places	3.2%	4.6%	6.0%
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	4.4%	4.6%	5.3%
Banking	1.3%	1.4%	1.6%
Services	11.4%	13.7%	16.5%
Hotels, Motels, and Other Lodging Places	1.4%	1.6%	1.8%
Business Services	1.8%	2.1%	3.1%
Health Services	2.6%	3.4%	4.3%

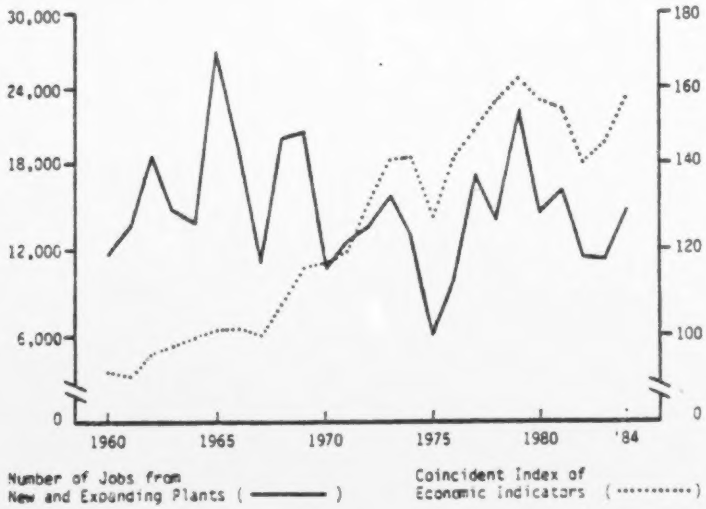
SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

NEW AND EXPANDED PLANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Historical Trends

Historically, the number of jobs generated from new and expanded plants tracks very closely with state-wide economic trends. The graph below illustrates this phenomenon by comparing jobs from new and expanded plants to the coincident index of economic indicators for South Carolina from 1960-1984.

During the 1960-1984 time period, the number of jobs from new and expanded plants ranged from a low of 6,020 in calendar year 1975 to a record high 26,447 in 1965.



Recent Developments

During January and February 1985, announcements were made concerning 8 new and 7 expanded manufacturing plants across the state. It is unusual for the number of new plant announcements in the state to exceed those for expanded plants in a given period. Looking at annual trends in the state, only once since 1954 have new plant announcements equalled or exceeded expansion announcements over a year--in 1959, 80 new plants and 77 expansions were reported.

The announcements for January and February were also above average in terms of number of jobs per plant announced over the two-month period (including those with no employment information available). The figure for January and February was 70 jobs per plant announcement. Looking at annual state-wide trends, it is revealed that the last time this level was reached was 1974, with an average of 78 employees per firm announcement. The January-February 1985 figure is also significantly higher than the January-February 1984 figure of 58 jobs per plant announcement.

The following tables present information on new and expanded plants in South Carolina---both for January and February 1985, as well as annually from 1960 through 1984.

ANNOUNCEMENTS OF NEW AND EXPANDED PLANTS-- JANUARY/FEBRUARY 1985 IN SOUTH CAROLINA

JANUARY

NEW/ EXPANDED	COMPANY	LOCATION	EMPLOYMENT	PRODUCT
Expanded	Mac Kohn Printing Inc.	Columbia	---	Printing
New	NACAN	Walhalla	70	Pressure & Temp Switches
New	Marks Manufacturing Co.	Salem Crossroads	50	Women's Apparel
New	Industrial Acoustics Co.	Moncks Corner	150	Noise Control Equipment
New	F S Industries	Cheraw	250	Sportswear
Expanded	Saluda Knitting Mills	Saluda	75	Ladies Sportswear
Expanded	Pacific Mills - Olympia	Columbia	---	Yarn for Sheeting
New	Bruns Designer Sportswear	Mauldin	90	Clothing

FEBRUARY

NEW/ EXPANDED	COMPANY	LOCATION	EMPLOYMENT	PRODUCT
New	Super Tough	Rock Hill	30	Plastic Molding
Expanded	EMS-American Grilon Inc.	Sumter	40	Engineered Polymers
Expanded	Stone Container Corp.	Florence	15	Kraft Linerboard
Expanded	Intex Products	Piedmont	40	Specialty Chemical
Expanded	Atlantic Ind.	Hardeeville	---	Alum Oper. Tables
New	Tailored Baby Co.	Woodruff	220	Infant Clothing
New	Mirage Boat Co. Inc.	Conway	18	Boats

Source: S.C State Development Board

SOUTH CAROLINA NEW AND EXPANDED PLANTS
BY CALENDAR YEARS

	NEW			EXPANDED			TOTAL		
YEAR	NO. PLANTS	NO. JOBS	INVESTMENT ($000's)	NO. PLANTS	NO. JOBS	INVESTMENT ($000's)	NO. PLANTS	NO. JOBS	INVESTMENT ($000's)
1960	53	NA	$ 106,881	98	NA	$ 102,878	151	11,792	$ 209,759
1961	61	NA	92,898	126	NA	124,779	187	13,380	217,677
1962	85	NA	115,745	102	NA	95,050	187	18,483	210,795
1963	61	8,306	155,574	101	6,548	108,634	162	14,854	264,208
1964	59	7,412	95,748	120	6,547	185,466	179	13,959	281,214
1965	83	14,236	368,141	143	12,211	231,865	226	26,447	600,006
1966	75	12,186	329,245	127	6,538	179,767	202	18,724	509,012
1967	45	5,680	203,876	104	5,496	101,921	149	11,176	305,797
1968	80	10,371	359,140	121	9,400	276,477	201	19,771	635,617
1969	87	12,384	392,280	136	7,834	314,009	223	20,218	706,289
1970	53	5,917	121,835	82	4,613	197,621	135	10,530	319,456
1971	32	3,773	149,534	112	8,499	323,857	144	12,272	473,391
1972	77	7,306	180,763	85	6,143	321,800	162	13,449	502,563
1973	68	10,429	705,485	97	5,233	524,205	165	15,662	1,229,690
1974	62	6,568	273,220	101	6,086	392,835	163	12,654	666,055
1975	53	4,537	246,314	80	1,483	265,131	133	6,020	511,445
1976	50	5,221	209,840	101	4,311	277,845	151	9,532	487,685
1977	54	7,127	596,373	594	10,475	638,798	648	17,602	1,235,171
1978	75	6,977	208,833	395	7,196	648,400	470	14,173	857,233
1979	109	11,691	618,558	617	9,907	922,577	726	21,598	1,541,135
1980	79	8,093	507,257	596	6,437	1,008,386	675	14,530	1,515,643
1981	72	6,605	1,161,485	661	9,344	1,232,667	733	15,949	2,394,152
1982	46	3,251	587,216	644	8,402	1,807,028	690	11,653	2,394,244
1983	49	4,092	359,985	737	7,189	926,660	786	11,281	1,286,645
1984	66	5,109	436,845	763	9,716	1,474,851	829	14,825	1,911,696

NA = Not Available

SOURCE: Planning and Research Division, S.C. State Development Board

A COUNTY VIEW OF SOUTH CAROLINA'S TEXTILE INDUSTRY

South Carolina's textile industry has fallen on hard times, to say the least. Cheap imports have squashed demand for many domestic textile products by flooding the marketplace. In conjunction with outdated plants and machinery in many parts of the state, imported goods have brought the situation to a head, leading to layoffs, automation or a combination of the two. Any of these situations will produce decreases in employment, and job reductions are exactly what have occurred. From a peak of 160,600 workers in South Carolina's textile mills in November, 1973, industry employment has fallen a staggering 52,500 to the current February, 1985 count of 108,100. More losses are projected as automation continues and additional plant closings are announced.

It is apparent at the state level that textile employment is on a definite downward spiral; the good news, however, is that a strong economy elsewhere has bolstered trade, services and construction, enabling South Carolina to overcome the textile plunge. On the other hand, a county-by-county evaluation shows the true effects of the troubles in the industry as certain portions of the state have been hurt badly while other areas have been spared. When looking at actual numbers of jobs lost in the 12-year period from 1973 to 1984, comparing peak textile employment to the lowest point, the biggest reduction was centered in Greenville County with a net slide of 8,205. Next was Spartanburg County where the number of textile mill workers fell 6,395. York County also registered a decline of 5,369, and Anderson County followed with 3,869 jobs lost. Also hit hard were Oconee County (-3,181), Lancaster County (-3,119), Aiken County (-3,109), Union County (-2,807), and Richland County (-2,089). Overall, 32 counties recorded decreases in textile employment over the period. With another four counties with no measurable textile industry evident, the remaining ten counties managed to record gains, with none larger than Florence County's 865 increase.

A better reflection of the influence of textiles' trimmed down payrolls is to compare the net job loss in each county to the total labor force in that county. The resulting figure is basically an unemployment rate caused solely by the textile industry within the county. This simple rate disregards the reemployment or retirement of laid-off workers over the 12 years and basically assumes that the net number of people who lost jobs in textile plants in that period remained unemployed. Although not an accurate measure, this rate is a good indicator of the counties who have borne the brunt of the textile industry's problems.

Leading the list of the most negatively affected counties was Union, where textile layoffs alone accounted for 22.2% of the total labor force. McCormick's 15.5% followed, with Oconee's 14.6% close behind. Finishing out the "bottom eight" were Lancaster (14.4%), Abbeville (12.7%), Chester (10.5%), Newberry (10.3%), and Chesterfield (9.9%).

The main area of concern when you examine this list is that none of these counties is located in a metropolitan area which would allow easier absorption into the world of work. Unless other textile or similar apparel plants were able to move into one of these counties, displaced workers would be forced to either move to another county or state, retire, or retrain. The latter alternative would not be suitable for many because of age, skills, or lack of appropriate job prospects after training. Another consideration is the impact the textile layoffs have on surrounding businesses. For example, with 22.2% of Union County's labor force having become unemployed over the period, retail and service businesses would be affected negatively as the pool of customers dried up.

The following two tables attached summarize, by county, both the net change between high and low levels of textile employment over the 12-year period and the net change in comparison with the 1984 labor force average. The problems facing many of these counties may take years to solve, requiring extensive planning and funding in the public and private sectors. There is no obvious answer since it is not feasible to turn a lifetime textile worker in Union County into a hotel employee in Horry County. The questions remain, but the problems are clear.

TABLE 1: EMPLOYMENT LOSSES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S TEXTILE MILLS BY COUNTY
1973--1984

	HIGHEST TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT		LOWEST TEXTILE EMPLOYMENT		
COUNTY	YEAR	NUMBER	YEAR	NUMBER	NET DIFFERENCE
Abbeville	1974	3,432	1984	2,241	-1,191
Aiken	1976	8,036	1984	4,927	-3,109
Allendale	1973	495	1982	310	-185
Anderson	1973	14,170	1983	10,301	-3,869
Bamberg	1984	665	1975	307	+358
Barnwell	1973	1,185	1982	599	-586
Berkeley	1974	1,096	1976	651	-445
Charleston	1976	449	1978	9	-440
Cherokee	1974	4,802	1975	3,938	-864
Chester	1976	5,522	1984	4,010	-1,512
Chesterfield	1973	3,842	1984	1,932	-1,910
Colleton	1977	1,047	1984	581	-466
Darlington	1979	2,315	1975	2,076	+239
Dillon	1974	1,931	1982	1,434	-497
Dorchester	1973	601	1975	305	-296
Edgefield	1979	1,035	1973	588	+447
Fairfield	1973	1,319	1984	735	-584
Florence	1984	3,133	1975	2,268	+865
Georgetown	1974	1,227	1977	867	-360
Greenville	1973	21,518	1983	13,313	-8,205
Greenwood	1973	8,453	1984	7,090	-1,363
Hampton	1978	88	1984	0	-88
Horry	1976	636	1974	159	+447
Kershaw	1980	1,922	1983	931	-991
Lancaster	1974	9,115	1984	5,996	-3,119
Laurens	1973	5,212	1984	3,443	-1,769
Lee	1976	662	1973	444	+218
Lexington	1981	1,534	1975	1,204	+330
McCormick	1974	691	1984	208	-483
Marion	1973	1,969	1975	1,487	-482
Marlboro	1980	2,326	1975	2,044	+282
Newberry	1973	3,013	1984	1,422	-1,591
Oconee	1973	5,330	1984	2,149	-3,181
Orangeburg	1976	992	1978	621	-371
Pickens	1973	6,742	1982	5,326	-1,416
Richland	1974	2,866	1984	777	-2,089
Saluda	1977	532	1983	314	-218
Spartanburg	1973	21,997	1983	15,602	-6,395
Sumter	1982	1,314	1975	905	+409
Union	1976	7,217	1984	4,410	-2,807
Williamsburg	1981	611	1975	147	+464
York	1974	10,762	1984	5,393	-5,369

(See Note and Source -- Table 2)

TABLE 2

EMPLOYMENT LOSSES IN SOUTH CAROLINA'S TEXTILE MILLS AS A PERCENTAGE OF EACH COUNTY'S TOTAL LABOR FORCE
1973--1984

COUNTY	NET EMPLOYMENT CHANGE FROM PEAK TO LOW	1984 LABOR FORCE	PERCENT OF LABOR FORCE
Abbeville	-1,191	9,360	-12.7%
Aiken	-3,109	43,500	- 7.1%
Allendale	- 185	3,990	- 4.6%
Anderson	-3,869	61,360	- 6.3%
Bamberg	+ 358	7,070	+ 5.1%
Barnwell	- 586	10,060	- 5.8%
Berkeley	- 445	41,110	- 1.1%
Charleston	- 440	114,960	- 0.4%
Cherokee	- 864	23,630	- 3.7%
Chester	-1,512	14,430	-10.5%
Chesterfield	-1,910	19,270	- 9.9%
Colleton	- 466	13,140	- 3.5%
Darlington	+ 239	27,110	+ 0.9%
Dillon	- 497	14,620	- 3.4%
Dorchester	- 296	25,470	- 1.2%
Edgefield	+ 447	7,960	+ 5.6%
Fairfield	- 584	10,100	- 5.8%
Florence	+ 865	51,640	+ 1.7%
Georgetown	- 360	21,520	- 1.7%
Greenville	-8,205	146,240	- 5.6%
Greenwood	-1,363	27,390	- 5.0%
Hampton	- 88	7,330	- 1.2%
Horry	+ 477	68,430	+ 0.7%
Kershaw	- 991	17,900	- 5.5%
Lancaster	-3,119	21,680	-14.4%
Laurens	-1,769	21,260	- 8.3%
Lee	+ 218	7,750	+ 2.8%
Lexington	+ 330	70,240	+ 0.5%
McCormick	- 483	3,110	-15.5%
Marion	- 482	16,220	- 3.0%
Marlboro	+ 282	11,530	+ 2.4%
Newberry	-1,591	15,510	-10.3%
Oconee	-3,181	21,860	-14.6%
Orangeburg	- 371	37,880	- 1.0%
Pickens	-1,416	42,020	- 3.4%
Richland	-2,089	132,210	- 1.6%
Saluda	- 218	6,720	- 3.2%
Spartanburg	-6,395	101,450	- 6.3%
Sumter	+ 409	35,150	+ 1.2%
Union	-2,807	12,630	-22.2%
Williamsburg	+ 464	17,180	+ 2.7%
York	-5,369	58,890	- 9.1%

Note: Beaufort, Calhoun, Clarendon, and Jasper Counties are not printed because textile employment is negligible. Net differences and percentages show a (-) when the lowest employment was recorded in a more recent year than was the highest employment. Net differences and percentages show a (+) when the lowest employment was recorded in an earlier year than was the highest employment.

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

STATE
AND
NATIONAL TRENDS

SOUTH CAROLINA INDUSTRY CONCENTRATION PROFILE

The coefficient of specialization (also know as a coefficient of localization) is a relatively quick, easy way to analyze a local economy to determine its structure in relation to a broader economy, such as national or state. This index is derived by dividing the percent of employment in an industry at the local level by the comparable percentage for the larger geographic area. For example, South Carolina's employment would be compared with the United States while the Columbia metropolitan area would be matched against South Carolina.

If both areas of comparison are equal in terms of relative employment diffusion, the coefficient will be exactly 1.00. An index greater than 1.00 points out a local economy more specialized in the particular industry. Likewise, if the index number is less than 1.00, the industry is not considered to be as dominant in the local economy as in the broader economy.

By examining an industry's or area's coefficient of specialization over time, definite trends can be viewed in terms of a locality's emphasis. In this manner, local area planners can be more aware of the impact of policy on present and future economic conditions.

Four tables follow that list coefficients of specialization by industry for South Carolina and its major metropolitan areas. The first compares South Carolina to the nation. The final three tables display the relationship between each metro area (Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia and Charleston) and the state.

Data identifying some key high and low specialized areas of industrial groups in South Carolina and the Greenville-Spartanburg, Columbia, and Charleston MSA's are as follows:

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	Mining
Weaving Mills, Cotton	Printing & Publishing
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	Food & Kindred Products

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Rubber & Miscellaneous Plastics Products	Government
Machinery, Except Electrical	Transportation & Public Utilities
Textile Mill Products	Food & Kindred Products

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN COLUMBIA MSA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	Textile Mill Products
Printing & Publishing	Apparel & Other Textile Products
Government	Electrical & Electronic Equipment

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN CHARLESTON MSA

HIGH SPECIALIZATION	LOW SPECIALIZATION
Government	Apparel & Other Textile Products
Wholesale & Retail Trade	Food & Kindred Products
Transportation & Public Utilities	Chemicals & Allied Products

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA: 1984

INDUSTRY	NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN 1984 (INTHOUSANDS)		% OF TOTAL NONFARM WAGE & SAL. EMPLOYMENT		COEFFICIENT OF SPECIALIZATION INDEX	CHANGE FROM 1974
	S.C.	U.S.	S.C.	U.S.		
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,270.3	94,156.0	100.0	100.0	1.00	----
Mining	1.8	998.0	0.1	1.1	0.09	-0.12
Construction	81.6	4,316.0	6.4	4.6	1.39	-0.08
Manufacturing	378.2	19,590.0	29.8	20.8	1.43	-0.01
Food & Kindred Products	14.3	1,634.1	1.1	1.7	0.65	+0.06
Textile Mill Products	113.0	752.8	8.9	0.8	11.12	-1.63
Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.2	121.5	2.6	0.1	26.00	+4.00
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.5	92.0	2.6	0.1	26.00	-21.00
Knitting Mills	8.0	206.8	0.6	0.2	3.00	-1.33
Textile Finishing, Exc. Wool	15.7	64.1	1.2	0.1	12.00	-9.00
Yarn & Thread Mills	9.9	111.4	0.8	0.1	8.00	+1.50
Apparel & Other Textile Products	49.7	1,201.5	3.9	1.3	3.00	+0.41
Men's & Boys' Furnishings	10.6	342.1	0.8	0.4	2.00	-0.20
Women's & Misses' Outerwear	17.2	388.7	1.4	0.4	3.50	+0.50
Paper & Allied Products	15.2	682.3	1.2	0.7	1.71	+0.27
Printing & Publishing	9.1	1,361.3	0.7	1.4	0.50	+0.07
Chemicals & Allied Products	32.6	1,061.1	2.6	1.1	2.36	+0.22
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	19.5	796.3	1.5	0.8	1.88	N/A
Lumber & Wood Products	15.2	709.5	1.2	0.8	1.50	-0.17
Stone, Clay & Glass Products	10.6	604.7	0.8	0.6	1.33	0.00
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	1,475.8	1.2	1.6	0.75	+0.23
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.6	2,214.4	2.4	2.4	1.00	+0.14
Electrical & Electronic Equipment	22.7	2,234.3	1.8	2.4	0.75	+0.03
Transportation & Public Utilities	55.5	5,170.0	4.4	5.5	0.80	+0.10
Wholesale Trade	53.0	5,526.0	4.2	5.9	0.85	+0.17
Retail Trade	209.1	16,261.0	16.5	17.3	0.95	+0.11
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	54.4	5,665.0	4.3	6.0	0.72	0.00
Services	196.6	20,662.0	15.5	21.9	0.71	+0.02
Government	240.1	15,969.0	18.9	17.0	1.11	+0.12

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding. Services exclude mining.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings and South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, CES Unit.

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATION IN GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA: 1984

INDUSTRY	NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN 1984 1/ (IN THOUSANDS)		% OF TOTAL NONFARM WAGE & SAL. EMPLOYMENT		COEFFICIENT OF SPECIALIZATION INDEX	CHANGE FROM 1974
	GRVL./ SPTBG. MSA	S.C.	GRVL./ SPTBG. MSA	S.C.		
Total Nonagricultural Employment	76.9	270.3	100.0	100.0	1.00	----
Manufacturing	101.3	378.2	36.6	29.8	1.23	-0.05
Food & Kindred Products	2.6	14.3	0.9	1.1	0.82	-0.03
Textile Mill Products	34.5	113.0	12.5	8.9	1.40	+0.07
Apparel & Other Textile Products	10.9	49.7	3.9	3.9	1.00	+0.07
Paper & Allied Products	4.1	15.2	1.6	1.2	1.25	N/A
Chemicals & Allied Products	7.9	32.6	2.8	2.6	1.08	-0.25
Rubber & Misc. Plastics Products	8.1	19.5	2.9	1.5	1.93	N/A
Primary & Fabricated Metals	6.2	22.6	2.2	1.8	1.22	N/A
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	12.0	30.6	4.3	2.4	1.79	-0.29
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	6.5	22.7	2.3	1.8	1.28	0.00
Construction	18.4	81.6	6.6	6.4	1.03	0.00
Transportation & Public Utilities	9.6	55.5	3.5	4.4	0.80	-0.22
Wholesale & Retail Trade	59.3	62.1	21.4	20.6	1.04	+0.05
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	11.1	54.4	4.0	4.3	0.93	-0.02
Services	42.2	196.6	15.2	15.5	0.98	-0.12
Government	34.6	240.1	12.5	18.9	0.66	+0.08

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Preliminary Data
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information CES Unit.

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATON IN COLUMBIA MSA: 1984

INDUSTRY	NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN 1984 1/ (IN THOUSANDS) COLA. MSA	NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN 1984 1/ (IN THOUSANDS) S.C.	% OF TOTAL NONFARM WAGE & SAL. EMPLOYMENT COLA. MSA	% OF TOTAL NONFARM WAGE & SAL. EMPLOYMENT S.C.	COEFFICIENT OF SPECIALIZATION INDEX	CHANGE FROM 1974
Total Nonagricultural Employment	197.5	1,270.3	100.0	100.0	1.00	----
Manufacturing	28.1	378.2	14.2	29.8	0.48	+0.02
Food & Kindred Products	1.6	14.3	0.8	1.1	0.73	-0.04
Textile Mill Products	2.1	113.0	1.1	8.9	0.12	-0.06
Apparel & Other Textile Products	2.3	49.7	1.2	3.9	0.31	-0.05
Printing & Publishing	2.3	9.1	1.2	0.7	1.71	-0.29
Stone, Clay, & Glass Products	1.1	10.6	0.6	0.8	0.75	+0.08
Primary & Fabricated Metals	4.1	22.6	2.1	1.8	1.17	N/A
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	3.1	30.6	1.6	2.4	0.67	-0.04
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	1.8	22.7	0.9	1.8	0.50	N/A
Construction	13.5	81.6	6.8	6.4	1.06	+0.11
Transportation & Public Utilities	8.9	55.5	4.5	4.4	1.02	-0.36
Wholesale & Retail Trade	41.6	262.1	1.1	20.6	1.02	-0.16
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	15.6	54.4	7.9	4.3	1.84	0.00
Services	34.2	196.6	17.3	15.5	1.12	-0.06
Government	55.3	240.1	28.0	18.9	1.48	-0.12

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.
1/ Preliminary Data
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information CES Unit.

INDUSTRIAL CONCENTRATON IN CHARLESTON MSA: 1984

INDUSTRY	NONFARM WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN 1984 1/ (IN THOUSANDS)		% OF TOTAL NONFARM WAGE & SAL. EMPLOYMENT		COEFFICIENT OF SPECIALIZATION INDEX	CHANGE FROM 1974
	CHAS. MSA	S.C.	CHAS. MSA	S.C.		
Total Nonagricultural Employment	165.5	1,270.3	100.0	100.0	1.00	----
Manufacturing	19.8	378.2	12.0	29.8	0.40	+0.03
Food & Kindred Products	0.6	14.3	0.4	1.1	0.36	-0.26
Apparel & Other Textile Products	1.1	49.7	0.7	3.9	0.18	-0.09
Printing & Publishing	0.9	9.1	0.5	0.7	0.71	-0.12
Chemicals & Allied Products	2.2	32.6	1.3	2.6	0.50	+0.20
Lumber & Wood Products	1.7	15.2	1.0	1.2	0.83	-0.17
Machinery, Exc. Electrical	2.6	30.6	1.6	2.4	0.67	N/A
Construction	12.1	81.6	7.3	6.4	1.14	+0.14
Transportation & Public Utilities	8.4	55.5	5.1	4.4	1.16	-0.27
Wholesale & Retail Trade	40.2	262.1	24.3	20.6	1.18	-0.04
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	7.6	54.4	4.6	4.3	1.07	-0.03
Services	29.9	196.6	18.1	15.5	1.17	-0.01
Government	47.3	240.1	28.6	18.9	1.51	-0.33

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Preliminary Data

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information CES Unit.

TOURISM HIGHLIGHTS

Travel and tourism contribute considerably to the economy, the lifestyle and the culture of South Carolina.

In 1983 U.S. resident travelers spent over $2.6 billion in South Carolina, 6.5% over the $2.5 billion spent during 1982 and a 48% increase since 1979.

Spending on food service was the largest expenditure category, totalling nearly $924 million.

On the average, every dollar of travel expenditure in South Carolina produced 19 cents in wage and salary income during 1983. Payroll directly attributable to traveler spending totaled $508 million in 1983, an increase of 5.9% over 1982's $480 million.

Travel creates jobs. During 1983, travel and tourism directly supported 69.3 thousand jobs throughout the state. Travel-generated employment in South Carolina grew 1.2% in 1983 over 1982.

Traveler spending also generated $121.4 million in state tax revenue through state income, sales and excise taxes. This comprised about 5.7% of all state revenue tax for fiscal 1983.

Travel expenditures averaged $57 million per county in South Carolina. Horry County which includes the city of Myrtle Beach recorded the largest amount of travel expenditures, attracting over $1.0 billion. It also had the highest amount of travel payroll and greatest number of travel generated jobs in 1983. Horry County accounted for 69.3 thousand travel generated jobs with a payroll of $194 million.

The rebound in the economy, the decline in inflation and stable gasoline prices should help tourism in 1985. Tourism promotion efforts throughout the state will continue to play a major part in attracting people to South Carolina. New emphasis will be placed on increased development and promotion of non-coastal areas.

Table A: U.S. Resident Travel Spending in South Carolina by Category, 1983

Expenditure Category	Expenditures ($ millions)	Percent of State Total
Public transportation	$ 201.8	7.7%
Auto transportation	539.6	20.5
Lodging	509.9	19.4
Food Service	924.0	35.2
Entertainment/recreation	225.2	8.6
Incidentals	226.2	8.6
Total	$2,626.8	100.0%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table B: Travel generated Payroll in South Carolina by Category, 1983

Industry Category	Payroll ($ millions)	Percent of State Total
Public transportation	$ 48.1	9.5%
Auto transportation	32.3	6.4
Lodging	118.1	23.2
Food Service	213.4	42.0
Entertainment/recreation	59.5	11.7
General retail trade	31.4	6.2
Travel arrangement	5.2	1.0
Total	$ 508.0	100.0%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table C: Travel-generated Employment in South Carolina by Category, 1983

Industry Category	Employment (jobs)	Percent of State Total
Public transportation	2,893	4.2%
Auto transportation	3,277	4.7
Lodging	14,793	21.4
Food Service	36,851	53.2
Entertainment/ recreation	7,328	10.6
General retail trade	3,734	5.4
Travel arrangement	388	0.6
Total	69,264	100.0%

Note: Details may not add to totals due to rounding.
Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

Table D: Travel-generated Tax Revenue in South Carolina, 1983

Level of government	Tax revenue ($ millions)	Percent of tax revenue collected in South Carolina
Federal	$ 90.7	2.0%
State	121.4	5.7
Local	13.7	1.9
Overall	$225.8	3.0%

Source: U.S. Travel Data Center

IMPACT OF TRAVEL ON SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES, 1983
U.S. TRAVEL DATA CENTER
COUNTY TRAVEL ECONOMIC IMPACT MODEL
ALPHABETICAL BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENDITURES (000)	TRAVEL GENERATED PAYROLL (000)	TRAVEL GENERATED EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)	STATE TAX RECEIPTS (000)	LOCAL TAX RECEIPTS (000)
ABBEVILLE	$ 1,869	$ 291	33	$ 44	$ 6
AIKEN	16,977	3,124	427	313	71
ALLENDALE	1,853	343	50	90	7
ANDERSON	23,194	4,158	552	1,082	100
BAMBERG	3,118	553	75	121	12
BARNWELL	3,776	666	94	131	15
BEAUFORT	227,102	43,844	6,466	11,590	1,113
BERKLEY	16,260	3,066	448	808	73
CALHOUN	611	81	7	3	1
CHARLESTON	280,196	53,994	6,616	10,962	1,323
CHEROKEE	6,759	1,200	171	332	31
CHESTER	3,304	563	78	157	12
CHESTERFIELD	3,546	577	76	148	13
CLARENDON	17,718	3,261	458	776	75
COLLETON	32,808	6,281	928	1,668	144
DARLINGTON	6,639	1,176	167	324	28
DILLON	22,097	4,194	617	1,116	103
DORCHESTER	20,754	3,941	568	1,050	96
EDGEFIELD	2,398	364	46	102	3
FAIRFIELD	1,372	229	31	61	5
FLORENCE	117,758	22,952	3,127	5,538	567
GEORGETOWN	39,780	7,319	1,023	1,749	170
GREENVILLE	208,029	42,968	5,162	8,630	1,097
GREENWOOD	10,664	1,975	266	486	47
HAMPTON	957	138	17	37	3
HORRY	1,011,971	193,962	28,154	49,616	6,026
JASPER	41,334	7,933	1,176	2,119	185
KERSHAW	13,407	2,486	349	631	60
LANCASTER	7,249	1,278	181	352	29
LAURENS	11,520	2,088	301	573	50
LEE	1,164	194	27	51	4
LEXINGTON	72,804	14,341	1,685	2,765	337
MARION	5,914	984	123	192	22
MARLBORO	4,484	798	114	218	18
MCCORMICK	1,051	198	29	47	4

IMPACT OF TRAVEL ON SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES, 1983--CONT'D.
U.S. TRAVEL DATA CENTER
COUNTY TRAVEL ECONOMIC IMPACT MODEL
ALPHABETICAL BY COUNTY

COUNTY	TOTAL TRAVEL EXPENDITURES (000)	TRAVEL GENERATED PAYROLL (000)	TRAVEL GENERATED EMPLOYMENT (JOBS)	STATE TAX RECEIPTS (000)	LOCAL TAX RECEIPTS (000)
NEWBERRY	$ 6,474	$ 1,113	154	$ 301	$ 26
OCONEE	6,726	1,140	153	283	25
ORANGEBURG	45,969	8,669	1,262	2,340	211
PICKENS	28,339	5,230	756	1,400	139
RICHLAND	166,989	35,611	4,046	6,763	845
SALUDA	527	74	9	17	1
SPARTANBURG	64,848	12,533	1,560	2,784	306
SUMTER	25,592	4,730	674	1,281	124
UNION	1,990	327	44	86	7
WILLIAMSBURG	4,560	781	108	215	17
YORK	34,335	6,280	856	1,488	153
STATE TOTALS	$2,626,786	$508,011	69,264	$121,400	$13,709

NOTE: DETAILS MAY NOT ADD TO TOTALS DUE TO ROUNDING.

PLANT CLOSINGS AND THE DISLOCATED WORKER PROBLEM: WHAT IS BEING DONE?

1. The Rapid Response Team

In order to coordinate efforts to help dislocated workers throughout the state, the Governor's Implementation Task Force on Economic Development formed the Rapid Response Team in late 1983 as part of the state's overall strategy of economic development, retention and expansion of existing industry.

The Team is an interagency group which was formed to respond to plant closings in the state by identifying problems and issues related to the plant closing and developing an effective, coordinated response by state and local agencies. The lead agency is the State Development Board, and other agencies include: State Board for Technical & Comprehensive Education (TEC); Employment Security Commission (ESC); Governor's Office Division of Employment and Training; and Jobs/Economic Development Authority (JEDA).

The objectives of the Team are (1) aversion of a closing where possible and economically sound, and (2) conversion of workforce and facility when it is necessary for a plant to close. The first priority in a closing is to put people back to work, and the second is to make productive use of the physical plant.

The Team accomplishes these objectives when appropriate, through: evaluation and assessment (frequently requiring site visits to the company); and assistance with management, finances, research and marketing, personnel problems (including recruitment and training), automation and plant modernization (including retraining for the plant workforce and those displaced by automation), available tax incentives and assistance through the Governor's Office and/or legislators. If a plant closing cannot be averted, the Rapid Response Team can help by assessing the workforce; assisting the employer in planning for layoffs and orienting employees to community resources available to help them in their transition; assisting workers in applying for Unemployment Insurance benefits and/or Trade Adjustment Assistance benefits where applicable, and in registering with the Employment Service; managing JTPA resources for employability assessment, job-search training and assistance, economic survival coping skills and career decision-making assistance; customized retraining for workers where another employer can be identified; and remedial education/upgrading/occupational training. The State Development Board is responsible for concentrated efforts to locate another employer in the facility or convert it to multiple small business use where appropriate.

The Rapid Response Team has worked with over a dozen plant closings in the state thus far. Although some results are easily seen, it is difficult to measure the major impact that the Rapid Response Team has had on those dislocated workers in situations where the closing could not be averted or the plant quickly sold. While the Team's impact cannot be as easily measured in these situations, the coordinated efforts of the various member agencies have been crucial in easing the difficulty of the dislocated worker's transition.

2. The Unemployment Early Warning Report System

One of the ways that imminent plant closings are brought to the Rapid Response Team's attention is through the S.C. Employment Security Commission's Early Warning Report system, which was set up in 1980. Information is gathered from Unemployment Insurance claims data, ESC local offices, other state agencies, and the news media on permanent and temporary layoffs and reduced or alternating workweeks affecting 25 or more people.

As the name implies, this report gives early warning of impending layoffs, detailing employer, location, industry, and number affected. This information is valuable to ESC and other local officials in determining the demand of services and the impact of cutbacks on areas, as well as in providing planners and development officials with useful information on local economic development needs.

3. JTPA Title III Funds

Under Title III of the federal Job Training Partnership Act, resources are available for training and "soft" services (employability assessment, job-search training and assistance, economic survival coping skills, career decision-making assistance) and, to a lesser extent, for dislocated worker research. These resources have been essential in providing services to workers displaced by plant closings throughout the state.

The ESC has utilized these resources to provide quick, on-site assistance to affected workers in applying for Unemployment Insurance benefits and registering with the Employment Service. The ESC also produces special reports on specific closings by request for the Governor's Office, Division of Employment and Training.

4. Other Efforts

Other efforts are under way to help dislocated workers, including research on identifying plants that are likely candidates for future closings. There are also legislative efforts under way to curb textile imports on a national level, and to provide for advance notification of plant closings by employers on the state level.

The cooperation of many different agencies and individuals shows the realization that plant closings affect everyone in the state and coordinated efforts must continue to be made in dealing with present and future closings.

DISLOCATED WORKERS

As the economic recovery continues and most industries increase their workforces, some laid-off workers have not been returning to their previous industries or occupations. In fact, some industries continue to abolish jobs and close plants at high rates despite the generally improving economic picture. This group of unemployed people, identified as dislocated or displaced workers, is composed of individuals who have been displaced by structural changes in the economy, including increased foreign trade competition, technological changes, rising energy prices, and shifts in product demand related to demographic trends.

Title III of the recently enacted Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) defines the dislocated workers as individuals who:

(1) have been terminated or laid-off or who have received a notice of termination or layoff from employment, are eligible for or have exhausted their entitlement to unemployment compensation, and are unlikely to return to their previous industry or occupation;

(2) have been terminated, or who have received a notice of termination of employment, as a result of any permanent closure of a plant or facility; or

(3) are long-term unemployed and have limited opportunities for employment or reemployment in the same or a similar occupation in the area in which such individuals reside, including any older individuals who may have substantial barriers to employment by reason of age.

Therefore, an overall definition of displaced workers would be individuals who experience long-term unemployment that had last been employed in a declining industry, occupation, or region.

The most obvious industry in South Carolina that has been affected by worker dislocation is textiles. A mixture of factors including foreign trade imports, automation, and plant modernization has led to numerous plant closings and cutbacks. This long-term employment decline has impacted sharply on the local economies of small towns that had traditionally relied on a single or few large employers. Occupations such as weavers and spinners are among the categories being impacted.

Other industries that have displayed a structural employment decline over the last several years in South Carolina include: food and kindred products; motor freight transportation; auto dealers and service stations; and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. Of course, because of the mix of local industrial markets, some areas may be more or less affected.

Dislocated workers face many barriers to employment. The following are considered to be most significant:

1- Obsolete Skills
2- Inability to Adapt to New Work
3- Age
4- Need for Labor Market Information
5- Lack of Interviewing Skills
6- Lack of Confidence
7- Lack of Interpersonal Skills
8- Transportation
9- Unrealistic Wage Expectations
10- Poor Attitude

Other barriers noted to be of lesser importance are lack of basic education and lack of vocational goals.

The major barriers faced by dislocated workers result from the fact that they have usually spent most of their working years in a particular occupation or industry. Many have held jobs in small towns dominated by one or a few major employers. When economic factors cause the termination of their jobs, these workers are often left with obsolete skills that cannot easily be transferred to other jobs. In addition, dislocated workers may be unwilling or unable to adapt to new work situations and environments.

Another major barrier is age. Many dislocated workers are older individuals who have put in many years in the same job or with the same employer. These older workers face additional problems in trying to start over in the workforce. Their age may present a major difficulty in terms of finding new employment.

Other related barriers noted among dislocated workers concern the lack of employment interview skills, confidence, and interpersonal skills. Again these problems stem from the fact that these workers have often spent many years in the same jobs. They may lack confidence necessary to deal with new employers and co-workers.

The need for labor market information may also be very significant among dislocated workers. They often are not familiar with possible sources of employment. They may not be aware of the types of jobs in which their skills can be used. In addition, they often are unfamiliar with the types of employment and training services that are available to them.

Transportation may also emerge as a problem for dislocated workers when new job opportunities are mainly available in distant areas. These workers may have depended on family members, friends, co-workers, or public transportation in their previous jobs. Many do not have available transportation to commute to jobs in outside areas.

Factors such as poor attitude and unrealistic wage expectations may also hamper dislocated workers in their job search activities. They may have difficulty in accepting entry- or lower-level jobs after they have put in many years of work in their previous jobs. It is often hard for them to realize that their skills, experience, and work records do not lead them to new jobs with the same or higher wages.

Much has been written in recent years on the measurement of dislocation and the characteristics of dislocated workers.

Estimating the number of dislocated workers is difficult because it is almost impossible to separate the effects of structural changes from the temporary effect on unemployment of recent recessions. there is also a bias inherent in most estimates of job dislocation. if long-term unemployment is used as a starting point to measure dislocation, then those individuals who return to work either part-time or at lower wages are excluded from dislocated worker estimates.

The dislocated worker problem in the Southeast is relatively less severe than it is nationally. However, dislocated workers make up a significant share of all unemployed workers in the Southeast (job losers from declining industries account for 1/3 of all job losers, both nationally and in the South) and long-term unemployment in the region more than quadrupled from 1979-1982. This suggests that the problem is very serious.

The burden of long-term unemployment weighs heavier on females and, especially, blacks in the Southeast than it does on these groups nationally. (There are some mitigating factors here, including the fact that the South has a disproportionately high share of the nation's black workforce). Only 57% of the Southeast's long-term unemployed are male, as opposed to 67% male nationally, and 47% are white, as opposed to 73% nationally. 1/

Nationally, the dislocated worker is more likely than the average unemployed person to: have less education, be older, be blue collar, have been higher paid, have had more tenure or seniority, and to have been a male head-of-household (this last characteristic is less prevalent in the South, where many women have been displaced by the textile and apparel industries). 2/

The Bureau of Labor Statistics studied workers permanently displaced from their jobs between January 1979 and January 1984. Among their findings:

* 60% of the dislocated workers were reemployed in January 1984 (25% were still looking for work and 15% had dropped out of the labor force). Of those reemployed, 12% of those who had previously held full-time jobs were in part-time jobs. Among those who were once again in fulltime jobs, about 45% reported lower earnings in the new job.

* The chance of reemployment declined significantly with age.

* Nearly 1/3 had been displaced from jobs on which they had worked 10 years or more. 3/.

* Almost 1/2 had been displaced from jobs in the manufacturing sector, principally in durable goods industries.

* Operators, fabricators and laborers were the most prominent occupations among the displaced workers.

As the economy continues its recovery and the effects of structural change on unemployment disentangle themselves from the general unemployment effects of a recession, more research is needed on the severity of dislocation and the characteristics of the dislocated workers. The South Carolina Employment Security Commission, in cooperation with the Governor's Office, Division of Employment and Training, and with JTPA Title III funding, has undertaken a longitudinal study on the dislocated worker problem in South Carolina. This study is intended for use in helping to identify those groups of workers most impacted by a plant closing so that assistance can be targeted to those groups in the future.

1/ "Retraining the Southeast's Dislocated Workers;" Economic Review; Federal Reserve Bank of Atlanta; December 1983; pp.45-56.

2/ "'Reskilling' the Southern Work Force: Programs for the Dislocated Workers;" Foresight; Southern Growth Policies Board; Vol. 2 #1; March 1984.

3/ This figure includes an upward bias, since BLS selected for the study only workers who had been at their jobs at least 3 years before they were displaced. They did this so that they could focus on individuals with a firm attachment to the jobs they lost.

SOUTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION COORDINATING COMMITTEE (SCOICC)

What Is SCOICC?

The South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SCOICC) is an interagency consortium which was formed in accordance with a mandate of the Education Amendments of 1976. The committee was established officially on August 25, 1977 with the signing of a SCOICC Interagency Agreement. The SCOICC is part of a national network of State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICC's) and the National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC). Pursuant to the legislation, funds are provided by the Secretary of Labor and Commissioner of Education for the support of the NOICC/SOICC Network.

What Is the SCOICC Function?

To improve communication and coordination in the development and use of occupational information.

To meet the career information needs of youth.

Who Are SCOICC Members?

Statutory Members:
- Employment Security Commission
- Vocational Rehabilitation
- Vocational Education
- Office of the Governor

Other Members:
- State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education
- Commission on Higher Education
- State Development Board
- State Budget and Control Board, Research and Statistical Services

The South Carolina Employment Security Commission is the fiscal agent for SCOICC and S.C.E.S.C. Executive Director, Robert E. David, is SCOICC Chairman.

SOUTH CAROLINA OCCUPATIONAL INFORMATION SYSTEM (SCOIS)

What is SCOIS?

The South Carolina Occupational Information System is a computer network which delivers occupational, educational, career and job openings information to South Carolinians making career or job decisions. Access to SCOIS is through computer terminals or microfiche.

When Did It Originate?

SCOIS is the outgrowth of a congressional mandate to provide career information for youth and coordination in the development and use of occupational and educational information. It became operational in April, 1979.

Who Oversees SCOIS?

The South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SCOICC) has this charge. The SCOICC Executive Board make policy decisions and the SCOICC Technical Steering Committee provides technical assistance.

Who Uses SCOIS?

SCOIS is used by students, adults, teachers, guidance counselors, and program planners. Anyone needing to make training decisions, explore careers, or find jobs would find SCOIS useful.

Why Is SCOIS Needed?

South Carolina is one for the fastest growing states in the nation. Furthermore, over 60% of the state's population (age 16 or older) is in the labor force. Will they have the skills necessary to compete successfully in today's complex job market?

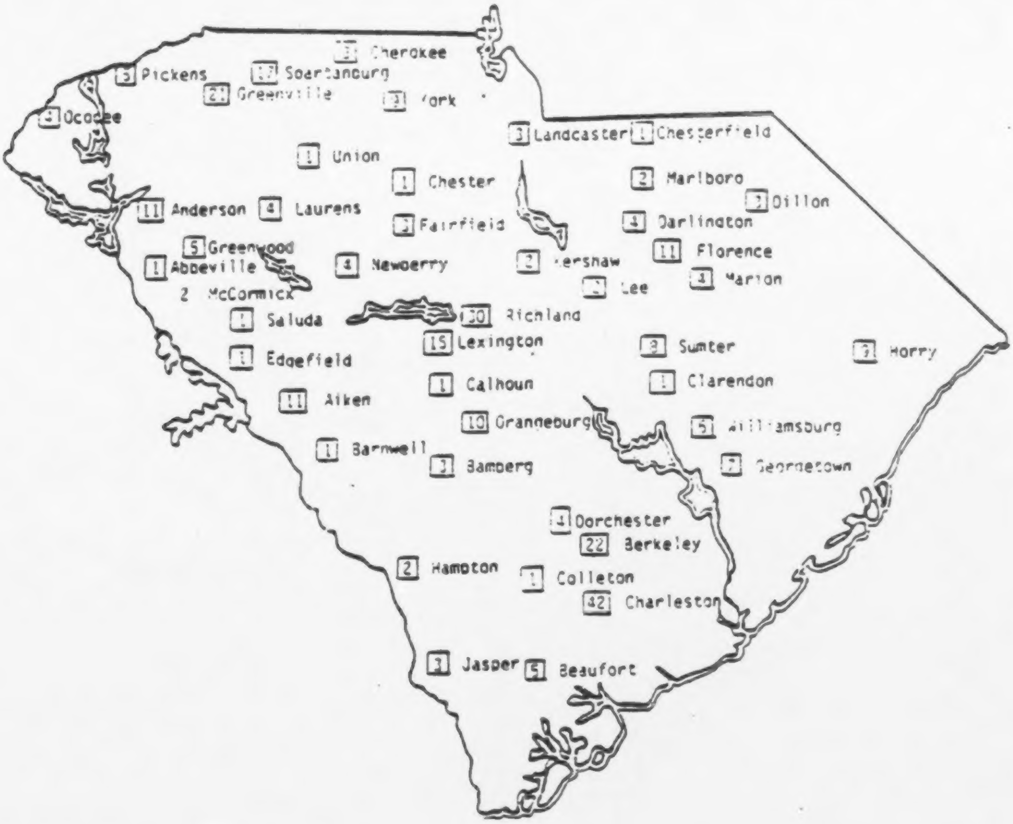
Industry's concern for a continuing supply of well-educated and properly trained manpower and the interest of the labor force in seeking and finding satisfying employment make SCOIS an invaluable tool for South Carolinians in bridging the gap between the world of work and the world of education.

How Can I Find Out More About SCOIS?

For information on SCOIS, contact Carol J. Kososki, SCOICC Director at (803) 758-3165.

Where Is SCOIS Located?

SCOIS is now available in every county of the state, except one. The SCOIS network currently consists of 284 computer terminals and 22 sets of microfiche. High schools are the primary users. In addition SCOIS is available in middle schools, colleges and universities, Vocational Rehabilitation Centers, public libraries, correctional insistitutions, Job Service offices, and a number of community based organizations.



306 SCOIS Sites

Note: Numbers in squares represent number of sites within the county as of December 1984.

POPULATION

SOUTH CAROLINA
POPULATION
HIGHLIGHTS

--The 1980 Census data showed South Carolina with a population of 3,121,820--a 20.5 percent increase from the 1970 figure.

--In terms of counties, Dorchester County recorded the largest percent gain (82.9%) in population from 1970 to 1980. Chester County experienced the smallest gain in population.

--McCormick was the only county to experience a decrease in population (-2.0%) from 1970 to 1980.

--The combined population of the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) in South Carolina in 1980 accounted for 60% of the total state population.

--Based on 1980 Census data, almost 7 out of 10 persons in South Carolina were white.

--Women accounted for approximately 51% of the total state population in 1980.

--The population age group 45 years and older accounted for less than one third of the total state population in 1980.

--The median age of the population of South Carolina in 1980 was 28.0 years. The white race, both male and female, had a higher median age (30.2) than the black race (23.8).

--Turning to counties, Newberry County had the highest median population age, in 1980, at 32.3. The lowest median age was recorded in Beaufort County, with 24.5.

--Dorchester County registered the largest proportionate gain (107.0%) in white population from 1970 to 1980, while the largest gain (41.7%) in black population was experienced in Richland County.

--Based on 1980 Census data, 36,689 persons aged 65 years and older were employed in South Carolina. This represents 13% of the total state population in this age group.

--The median income for a householder (household head) of the population 65 years and older was $10,155.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

(APRIL 1, 1980)

AGE	TOTAL		WHITE		NONWHITE		TOTAL
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	
Under 14	358,725	344,217	223,441	210,808	135,284	133,409	702,942
14-15	58,271	56,746	35,626	34,186	22,645	22,560	115,017
16-19	132,845	124,768	85,760	77,834	47,085	46,934	257,613
20-21	67,804	63,874	47,173	41,250	20,631	22,624	131,678
21 and Under	617,645	589,605	392,000	364,078	225,645	225,527	1,207,250
14-21	258,920	245,388	168,559	153,270	90,361	92,118	504,308
22-44	519,558	529,748	376,684	369,170	142,874	160,578	1,049,306
45-54	141,779	157,404	109,585	115,855	32,194	41,549	299,183
55-64	127,755	150,998	97,796	112,101	29,959	38,897	278,753
65 and Over	111,276	176,052	81,096	128,859	30,180	47,193	287,328
22 and Over	900,368	1,014,202	665,161	725,985	235,207	288,217	1,914,570
16 and Over	1,101,017	1,202,844	798,094	845,069	302,923	357,775	2,303,861
TOTAL	1,518,013	1,603,807	1,057,161	1,090,063	460,852	513,744	3,121,820

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Research and Analysis.

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS 1/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

AREAS	POPULATION 1980	POPULATION 1970	CHANGE 1970-80 NET	CHANGE 1970-80 PERCENT
Aiken County 2/	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0%
Anderson MSA 3/ (Anderson County)	133,235	----	----	----
Charleston MSA (Berkeley, Charleston, Dorchester Counties)	430,462	336,125	94,337	28.1
Columbia MSA (Lexington, Richland Counties)	409,925	322,880	87,045	27.0
Florence MSA 3/ (Florence County)	110,163	----	----	----
Greenville-Spartanburg MSA (Greenville, Spartanburg, Pickens Counties)	570,210	473,454	96,756	20.4
York County 4/	106,720	----	----	----
Total MSA's	1,866,340	1,223,482	642,858	52.5
Total State	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5

NOTE: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.

1/ Under 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: If there is a city of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 within a total metropolitan population of 100,000.

2/ Aiken County, South Carolina is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA.

3/ New MSA for South Carolina as a result of the 1980 Census.

4/ York County, South Carolina is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA. This was determined as a result of the 1980 Census.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

POPULATION OF METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS 1/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA
APRIL 1, 1980 AND JULY 1, 1982

AREAS	NUMBER		CHANGE		PERCENT DISTRIBUTION	
	1980	1982	NET	PERCENT	1980	1982
AIKEN COUNTY 2/	105,625	108,400	2,775	2.6	3.4	3.4
ANDERSON MSA 3/	133,235	136,500	3,265	2.4	4.3	4.2
Anderson County	133,235	136,500	3,265	2.4	4.3	4.2
CHARLESTON MSA	430,462	455,300	24,838	5.8	13.8	14.2
Charleston County	276,712	288,100	11,388	4.1	8.9	9.0
Berkeley County	94,727	102,900	8,173	8.6	3.0	3.2
Dorchester County	59,023	64,300	5,277	8.9	1.9	2.0
COLUMBIA MSA	409,925	422,900	12,975	3.2	13.1	13.2
Richland County	269,572	276,200	6,628	2.5	8.6	8.6
Lexington County	140,353	146,700	6,347	4.5	4.5	4.6
FLORENCE MSA 3/	110,163	112,100	1,937	1.8	3.5	3.5
Florence County	110,163	112,100	1,937	1.8	3.5	3.5
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA	570,210	581,100	10,890	1.9	18.3	18.1
Greenville County	287,895	294,500	6,605	2.3	9.2	9.2
Spartanburg County	203,023	203,800	777	0.4	6.5	6.3
Pickens County	79,292	82,800	3,508	4.4	2.5	2.6
ROCK HILL MSA 4/	106,720	110,300	3,580	3.3	3.4	3.4
York County	106,720	110,300	3,580	3.3	3.4	3.4
TOTAL MSA's	1,866,340	1,926,600	60,260	3.2	59.8	60.0
TOTAL STATE POPULATION	3,122,820	3,213,000	90,180	2.8	100.0	100.0

Note: Percentage totals may not add due to rounding.

1/: Under the 1980 standards, an area qualifies for recognition as an MSA in one of two ways: If there is a city of 50,000 population, or an urbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000.

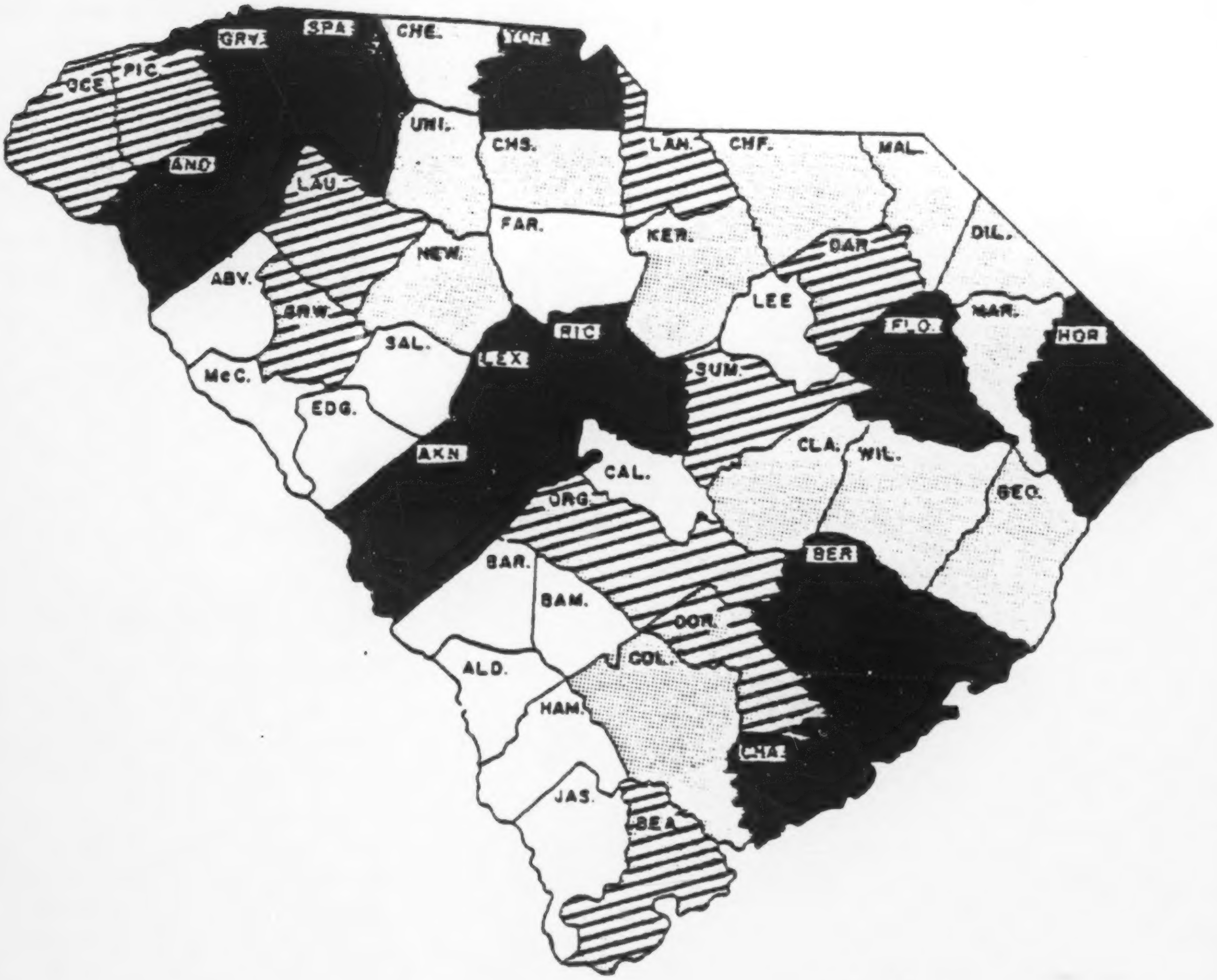
2/: Aiken County, South Carolina, part of Augusta, Georgia, MSA.

3/: New MSA for South Carolina as a result of the 1980 Census of Population.

4/: York County, South Carolina, part of Charlotte-Gastonia-Rock Hill MSA.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Local Population Estimates, Series P-26, No. 82-40-C

SOUTH CAROLINA
POPULATION DISTRIBUTION
1982



LEGEND:

■ 100,001-300,000
▨ 50,001-100,000
░ 25,001- 50,000
□ 1- 25,000

SOURCE: S. C. Research and Statistical Services

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
(APRIL 1, 1980)

	ALL RACES			WHITE			BLACK		
	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE	BOTH SEXES	MALE	FEMALE
TOTAL	3,121,820	1,518,013	1,603,807	2,147,224	1,057,161	1,090,063	948,623	447,793	500,830
Under 5 Years Old	238,516	121,766	116,750	145,614	74,850	70,764	90,218	45,523	44,695
5- 9 Years Old	253,643	129,490	124,153	157,514	81,134	76,380	93,533	47,049	46,484
10-14 Years Old	266,179	135,477	130,702	164,458	84,483	79,975	99,601	49,911	49,690
15-19 Years Old	317,234	163,108	154,126	200,069	104,360	95,709	114,516	57,174	57,344
20-24 Years Old	313,738	159,883	153,855	211,194	110,804	100,390	99,012	46,972	52,040
25-29 Years Old	273,137	135,275	137,862	186,268	94,106	92,162	83,893	39,766	44,127
30-34 Years Old	243,604	120,580	123,024	175,026	88,118	86,908	65,737	31,176	34,561
35-39 Years Old	192,166	94,996	97,170	143,339	72,292	71,047	46,906	21,789	25,117
40-44 Years Old	158,339	76,628	81,711	118,450	58,537	59,913	38,482	17,418	21,064
45-49 Years Old	150,057	71,739	78,318	113,323	55,520	57,803	35,766	15,826	19,940
50-54 Years Old	149,126	70,040	79,086	112,117	54,065	58,052	36,330	15,689	20,641
55-59 Years Old	149,937	69,431	80,506	114,323	53,963	60,360	35,141	15,259	19,882
60-64 Years Old	128,816	58,324	70,492	95,574	43,833	51,741	32,869	14,345	18,524
65-69 Years Old	110,235	47,436	62,799	79,405	34,569	44,836	30,534	12,742	17,792
70-74 Years Old	79,292	31,574	47,718	58,668	23,282	35,386	20,380	8,199	12,181
75-79 Years Old	50,457	18,156	32,301	36,942	13,101	23,841	13,389	5,014	8,375
80-84 Years Old	27,340	8,699	18,641	20,631	6,435	14,196	6,659	2,252	4,407
85 Years Or Older	20,004	5,411	14,593	14,309	3,709	10,600	5,655	1,689	3,966
18 Years and over	2,179,854	1,037,297	1,142,557	1,566,361	758,276	808,085	596,122	270,411	325,711
65 Years and over	287,328	111,276	176,052	209,955	81,096	128,859	76,617	29,896	46,721
Median	28.0	26.7	29.4	30.2	28.8	31.7	23.8	22.5	25.0

NOTE: Other races not listed in this table.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics PC80-1-B42, table 19.

1990 SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION PROJECTIONS BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

	WHITE		NONWHITE		ALL RACES				
AGES	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	WHITE	NONWHITE	TOTAL
0- 4	78,066	73,808	48,962	47,991	127,028	121,799	151,874	96,953	248,827
5- 9	84,635	79,672	50,472	49,861	135,107	129,533	164,307	100,333	264,640
10-14	86,840	80,968	56,619	54,804	143,459	135,772	167,808	111,423	279,231
15-19	102,180	92,770	58,002	57,403	160,182	150,173	194,950	115,405	310,355
20-24	108,871	98,071	47,716	51,525	156,587	149,596	206,942	99,241	306,183
25-29	106,484	109,323	48,474	54,864	154,958	164,187	215,807	103,338	319,145
30-34	109,669	112,548	51,842	59,949	161,511	172,497	222,217	111,791	334,008
35-39	105,849	105,115	46,404	55,660	152,253	160,775	210,964	102,064	313,028
40-44	98,798	98,959	37,406	42,491	136,204	141,450	197,757	79,897	277,654
45-49	80,371	79,652	25,077	28,979	105,448	108,631	160,023	54,056	214,079
50-54	62,939	67,138	18,767	23,237	81,706	90,375	130,077	42,004	172,081
55-59	58,705	64,809	15,734	21,753	74,439	86,562	123,514	37,487	161,001
60-64	52,312	63,191	15,275	22,458	67,587	85,649	115,503	37,733	153,236
65-69	48,741	63,756	14,730	22,869	63,471	86,625	112,497	37,599	150,096
70-74	33,379	49,520	11,362	16,940	44,741	66,460	82,899	28,302	111,201
75-79	21,258	37,394	7,304	12,112	28,562	49,506	58,652	19,416	78,068
80-84	10,458	23,634	3,425	6,948	13,883	30,582	34,092	10,373	44,465
85+	5,371	16,960	2,291	6,405	7,662	23,365	22,331	8,696	31,027
TOTAL	1,254,926	1,317,288	559,862	636,249	1,814,788	1,953,537	2,572,214	1,196,111	3,768,325

NOTE: A booklet of county level 1990 projections is available from the State Data Center.

SOURCE: S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services, State Data Center.

SOUTH CAROLINA TOTAL POPULATION--APRIL 1, 1980 AND APRIL 1, 1970

COUNTIES	POPULATION		CHANGE	
	APRIL 1, 1980	APRIL 1, 1970 1/	NUMBER	PERCENT
Abbeville	22,627	21,112	1,515	7.2
Aiken	105,625	91,023	14,602	16.0
Allendale	10,700	9,783	917	9.4
Anderson	133,235	105,474	27,761	26.3
Bamberg	18,118	15,950	2,168	13.6
Barnwell	19,868	17,176	2,692	15.7
Beaufort	65,364	51,136	14,228	27.8
Berkeley	94,727	56,199	38,528	68.6
Calhoun	12,206	10,780	1,426	13.2
Charleston	276,712	247,561	29,413	11.9
Cherokee	40,983	36,669	4,314	11.8
Chester	30,148	29,811	337	1.1
Chesterfield	38,161	33,667	4,494	13.3
Clarendon	27,464	25,604	1,860	7.3
Colleton	31,776	27,711	4,065	14.7
Darlington	62,717	53,442	9,275	17.4
Dillon	31,083	28,838	2,245	7.8
Dorchester	59,023	32,276	26,747	82.9
Edgefield	17,528	15,692	1,836	11.7
Fairfield	20,700	19,999	701	3.5
Florence	110,163	89,636	20,527	22.9
Georgetown	42,461	33,500	8,961	26.7
Greenville	287,895	240,774	47,121	19.6
Greenwood	57,847	49,686	8,161	16.4
Hampton	18,159	15,878	2,281	14.4
Horry	101,419	69,992	31,427	44.9
Jasper	14,504	11,885	2,619	22.0
Kershaw	39,015	34,727	4,288	12.3
Lancaster	53,361	43,328	10,033	23.2
Laurens	52,214	49,713	2,501	5.0
Lee	18,929	18,323	606	3.3
Lexington	140,353	89,012	51,341	57.7
McCormick	7,797	7,955	-158	-2.0
Marion	34,179	30,270	3,909	12.9
Marlboro	31,634	27,151	4,483	16.5
Newberry	31,242	29,273	1,969	6.7
Oconee	48,611	40,728	7,883	19.4
Orangeburg	82,276	69,789	12,487	17.9
Pickens	79,292	58,956	20,336	34.5
Richland	269,572	233,868	35,704	15.3
Saluda	16,150	14,528	1,622	11.2
Spartanburg	203,023	173,724	29,299	16.9
Sumter	88,243	79,425	8,818	11.1
Union	30,764	29,230	1,534	5.2
Williamsburg	38,226	34,243	3,983	11.6
York	106,720	85,216	21,504	25.2
TOTAL	3,122,814	2,590,713	532,101	20.5

1/ The total for the State shown here includes all corrections to 1970 Census made subsequent to the release of the official counts. The official 1970 Census count for South Carolina was 2,590,516.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1980 data is from General Population Characteristics, Correction Note PC80-1-B42SC.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION
(CENSUS POPULATION)
1950 - 1980

COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1950	APRIL 1, 1960	APRIL 1, 1970	APRIL 1, 1980
Abbeville	22,456	21,417	21,112	22,627
Aiken	53,137	81,038	91,023	105,625
Allendale	11,773	11,362	9,783	10,700
Anderson	90,664	98,478	105,474	133,235
Bamberg	17,533	16,274	15,950	18,118
Barnwell	17,266	17,659	17,176	19,868
Beaufort	26,993	44,187	51,136	65,364
Berkeley	30,251	38,196	56,199	94,727
Calhoun	14,753	12,256	10,780	12,206
Charleston	164,856	216,382	247,561	276,712
Cherokee	34,992	35,205	36,569	40,983
Chester	32,597	30,888	29,811	30,148
Chesterfield	36,236	33,717	33,667	38,161
Clarendon	32,215	29,490	25,604	27,464
Colleton	28,242	27,816	27,711	31,776
Darlington	50,016	52,928	53,442	62,717
Dillon	30,930	30,584	28,838	31,083
Dorchester	22,601	24,383	32,276	59,023
Edgefield	16,591	15,735	15,692	17,528
Fairfield	21,780	20,713	19,999	20,700
Florence	79,710	84,438	89,636	110,163
Georgetown	31,762	34,798	33,500	42,461
Greenville	168,152	209,776	240,774	287,895
Greenwood	41,628	44,346	49,686	57,847
Hampton	18,027	17,425	15,878	18,159
Horry	59,820	68,247	69,992	101,419
Jasper	10,995	12,237	11,885	14,504
Kershaw	32,287	33,585	34,727	39,015
Lancaster	37,071	39,352	43,328	53,361
Laurens	46,974	47,609	49,713	52,214
Lee	23,173	21,832	18,323	18,929
Lexington	44,279	60,726	89,012	140,353
McCormick	9,577	8,629	7,955	7,797
Marion	33,110	32,014	30,270	34,179
Marlboro	31,766	28,529	27,151	31,634
Newberry	31,771	29,416	29,273	31,242
Oconee	39,050	40,204	40,728	48,611
Orangeburg	68,726	68,559	69,789	82,276
Pickens	40,058	46,030	58,956	79,292
Richland	142,565	200,102	233,868	269,572
Saluda	15,924	14,554	14,528	16,150
Spartanburg	150,349	156,830	173,724	203,023
Sumter	57,634	74,941	79,425	88,243
Union	31,334	30,015	29,230	30,764
Williamsburg	43,807	40,932	34,243	38,226
York	71,596	78,760	85,216	106,720
State Total	2,117,027	2,382,594	2,590,713	3,122,814

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census. 1980 data is from General Population Characteristics, Correction Note PC80-1-B42SC.

POPULATION OF SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES, WITH COMPONENTS OF CHANGE

1980-82

County	July 1, 1982 P*	July 1, 1981 P*	April 1, 1980 Census	Change, 1980-82		Components of Change, 1980-82 1/			
								Net Migration	
				Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Number	Percent
SOUTH CAROLINA	3,213,000	3,177,000	3,121,820	91,000	2.9	116,000	57,000	32,000	1.0
Abbeville	22,500	22,600	22,627	-100	-0.4	800	500	-400	-1.7
Aiken	108,400	107,100	105,625	2,700	2.6	3,900	2,000	800	0.8
Allendale	10,300	10,200	10,700	-400	-3.9	500	300	-700	-6.1
Anderson	136,500	135,800	133,235	3,300	2.5	4,300	2,500	1,500	1.1
Bamberg	18,000	18,000	18,118	-100	-0.6	700	300	-400	-2.4
Barnwell	19,800	19,900	19,868	(Z)	-0.2	800	400	-400	-2.1
Beaufort	74,600	69,200	65,364	9,300	14.2	3,100	1,000	7,100	10.9
Berkeley	102,900	99,400	94,727	8,100	8.6	4,500	1,000	4,700	4.9
Calhoun	11,700	11,600	12,206	-500	-3.9	500	200	-700	-5.7
Charleston	288,100	285,900	276,974	11,100	4.0	11,500	4,300	4,000	1.5
Cherokee	40,700	41,100	40,983	-300	-0.6	1,300	800	-800	-1.9
Chester	30,700	30,600	30,148	500	1.7	1,300	700	-100	-0.3
Chesterfield	37,900	38,200	38,161	-200	-0.6	1,400	800	-800	-2.1
Clarendon	27,800	27,600	27,464	300	1.1	1,100	600	-200	-0.9
Colleton	32,100	32,000	31,776	300	1.1	1,200	700	-100	-0.4
Darlington	63,700	62,900	62,717	1,000	1.6	2,100	1,300	200	0.3
Dillon	31,600	31,400	31,083	500	1.8	1,300	600	-100	-0.4
Dorchester	64,300	61,900	58,761	5,500	9.4	2,400	900	4,000	6.8
Edgefield	17,700	17,700	17,528	200	0.9	700	300	-200	-1.0
Fairfield	20,600	20,700	20,700	-100	-0.4	700	500	-400	-1.7
Florence	112,100	111,700	110,163	2,000	1.8	4,300	2,100	-200	-0.2
Georgetown	43,700	43,400	42,461	1,300	3.0	1,700	800	300	0.7
Greenville	294,500	291,900	287,913	6,500	2.3	9,900	5,100	1,700	0.6
Greenwood	59,200	58,700	57,847	1,400	2.4	1,900	1,200	700	1.2
Hampton	18,500	18,400	18,159	400	2.1	800	400	(Z)	-0.2
Horry	109,400	106,000	101,419	7,900	7.8	4,100	1,900	5,700	5.7
Jasper	14,200	14,000	14,504	-300	-1.8	700	300	-600	-4.2
Kershaw	40,000	39,700	39,015	900	2.4	1,400	800	300	0.9
Lancaster	54,600	54,200	53,361	1,300	2.4	1,800	1,000	400	0.8
Laurens	52,700	52,900	52,214	400	0.8	1,700	1,200	-100	-0.2
Lee	18,600	18,700	18,929	-300	-1.7	700	300	-700	-3.8
Lexington	146,700	144,500	140,353	6,300	4.5	4,600	2,000	3,700	2.6
McCormick	7,400	7,300	7,797	-400	-5.5	300	100	-600	-7.8
Marion	34,500	34,400	34,179	300	0.8	1,400	700	-400	-1.3
Marlboro	32,300	31,900	31,634	700	2.2	1,200	700	200	0.5
Newberry	31,400	31,400	31,242	200	0.6	1,100	700	-100	-0.4
Oconee	50,100	49,600	48,611	1,500	3.1	1,600	1,000	900	1.8
Orangeburg	83,800	83,400	82,276	1,600	1.9	3,400	1,700	-200	-0.2
Pickens	82,800	81,200	79,292	3,500	4.4	2,300	1,200	2,300	2.9
Richland	276,200	273,000	269,735	6,400	2.4	9,300	4,900	2,000	0.7
Saluda	16,300	16,100	16,150	100	0.9	600	400	-100	-0.5
Spartanburg	203,800	203,700	201,861	2,000	1.0	6,900	4,000	-1,000	-0.5
Sumter	90,600	89,300	88,243	2,300	2.6	4,000	1,500	-100	-0.1
Union	30,800	31,000	30,751	(Z)	(Z)	1,000	700	-300	-1.1
Williamsburg	38,200	38,300	38,226	(Z)	(Z)	1,600	700	-900	-2.3
York	110,300	109,000	106,720	3,600	3.4	3,700	1,900	1,900	1.7

P: Provisional.

*: The state estimates shown in this report supersede those published earlier in Current Population Reports, Series P-25, No. 927.

1/: Births and deaths are based on reported vital statistics from April 1, 1980, to June 30, 1982. Net migration is the difference between net change and natural change.

Z: Less that 50 persons or less than 0.05 percent.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Local Population Estimates, Series P-26, No. 82-40-C.

MIGRATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
1975-80 AND 1965-70

COUNTY	1975 - 1980			1965 - 1970		
	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migration	In-Migrants	Out-Migrants	Net Migration
Abbeville	3,296	2,756	540	2,573	3,004	-431
Aiken	16,549	13,099	3,450	14,935	13,571	1,364
Allendale	1,238	1,546	-308	998	1,326	-328
Anderson	17,489	13,182	4,307	12,392	11,300	1,092
Bamberg	2,325	2,980	-655	2,080	2,448	-368
Barnwell	2,973	3,231	-258	2,110	2,518	-408
Beaufort	28,801	18,564	10,237	24,222	17,641	6,581
Berkeley	29,981	15,938	14,043	17,565	8,715	8,850
Calhoun	1,496	1,721	-225	931	1,691	-760
Charleston	65,792	76,074	-10,282	63,997	67,277	-3,280
Cherokee	4,384	3,556	828	4,220	4,497	-227
Chester	2,300	4,167	-1,867	2,428	4,686	-2,258
Chesterfield	4,459	5,036	-577	3,185	5,439	-2,254
Clarendon	2,928	2,611	317	2,204	3,389	-1,185
Colleton	3,706	2,426	1,280	2,582	3,689	-1,107
Darlington	7,164	7,986	-822	6,191	7,227	-1,036
Dillon	3,321	3,427	-106	2,857	4,636	-1,779
Dorchester	19,717	12,050	7,667	8,644	6,064	2,580
Edgefield	2,258	1,670	588	1,336	1,977	-641
Fairfield	1,958	2,112	-154	1,504	2,535	-1,031
Florence	14,290	14,418	-128	11,678	11,879	-201
Georgetown	6,229	4,834	1,395	2,792	4,682	-1,890
Greenville	52,011	40,743	11,268	40,135	34,300	5,835
Greenwood	6,727	6,404	323	6,090	7,134	-1,044
Hampton	1,533	2,255	-722	1,500	2,398	-898
Horry	24,512	15,545	8,967	12,192	14,020	-1,828
Jasper	2,541	1,279	1,262	1,144	1,884	-740
Kershaw	5,931	5,444	487	5,030	5,033	-3
Lancaster	5,533	5,073	460	4,937	5,435	-498
Laurens	5,409	5,535	-126	6,085	6,014	71
Lee	1,626	2,149	-523	1,725	2,553	-828
Lexington	36,785	19,133	17,652	23,255	9,417	13,838
McCormick	844	1,064	-220	741	1,487	-746
Marion	3,169	4,502	-1,333	3,316	4,463	-1,147
Marlboro	2,995	3,042	-47	2,870	3,883	-1,013
Newberry	3,823	3,585	238	2,979	3,909	-930
Oconee	6,911	4,664	2,247	5,052	5,228	-176
Orangeburg	10,462	10,061	401	7,974	10,941	-2,967
Pickens	18,509	12,296	6,213	12,415	7,152	5,263
Richland	76,081	66,390	9,691	68,976	46,743	22,233
Saluda	1,956	1,882	74	1,521	1,804	-283
Spartanburg	26,331	22,367	3,964	22,129	19,531	2,598
Sumter	19,482	19,674	-192	21,899	19,013	2,886
Union	2,624	3,197	-573	2,538	3,101	-563
Williamsburg	4,166	4,332	-166	2,502	4,804	2,302
York	18,332	13,221	5,111	11,164	10,184	980
TOTAL	358,739	265,013	93,726	287,580	248,609	38,971

SOURCE: 1970 and 1980 Census, Gross Migration for Counties

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980

COUNTY	UNDER 5	5 TO 9 YEARS	10 TO 14 YEARS	15 TO 19 YEARS	20 TO 24 YEARS	25 TO 29 YEARS
Abbeville	1,604	1,809	1,923	2,207	2,064	1,732
Aiken	8,105	8,737	9,223	10,078	8,889	8,589
Allendale	924	964	1,063	1,031	832	842
Anderson	9,724	10,740	10,922	12,162	10,903	10,529
Bamberg	1,409	1,496	1,660	2,165	1,891	1,317
Barnwell	1,770	1,888	1,819	1,982	1,632	1,617
Beaufort	5,534	4,625	4,305	9,013	10,051	6,617
Berkeley	9,307	9,445	9,099	9,427	9,956	9,234
Calhoun	994	1,015	1,093	1,314	1,023	962
Charleston	20,713	19,911	21,207	29,863	38,283	27,798
Cherokee	9,957	3,593	3,829	3,681	3,322	3,333
Chester	2,255	2,594	2,703	2,847	2,396	2,346
Chesterfield	3,041	3,212	3,612	3,760	3,013	3,075
Clarendon	2,260	2,289	2,671	3,048	2,420	2,157
Colleton	2,425	2,734	3,026	3,319	2,451	2,512
Darlington	5,346	5,761	5,673	6,238	5,142	5,275
Dillon	3,057	2,955	3,037	3,328	2,666	2,474
Dorchester	4,993	5,378	5,874	5,993	5,136	5,334
Edgefield	1,446	1,489	1,692	1,692	1,463	1,467
Fairfield	1,589	1,827	1,957	2,175	1,734	1,617
Florence	9,235	9,677	9,941	10,624	9,699	9,661
Georgetown	3,894	3,923	4,062	4,174	3,651	3,568
Greenville	20,090	21,962	23,103	27,598	27,689	25,168
Greenwood	4,044	4,532	4,852	5,310	5,001	4,530
Hampton	1,583	1,675	1,740	1,701	1,438	1,428
Horry	8,349	7,918	8,327	9,697	10,038	8,989
Jasper	1,368	1,301	1,479	1,536	1,202	1,114
Kershaw	2,990	3,162	3,564	3,785	3,249	3,184
Lancaster	3,925	4,684	4,843	4,983	4,488	4,323
Laurens	3,475	4,082	4,431	5,142	4,428	4,154
Lee	1,748	1,666	1,808	2,189	1,743	1,553
Lexington	10,377	12,127	12,915	12,864	12,619	12,427
McCormick	615	658	779	814	690	600
Marion	3,200	3,119	3,128	3,336	2,832	2,840
Marlboro	2,719	2,970	3,137	3,303	2,622	2,315
Newberry	2,018	2,405	2,382	2,947	2,656	2,197
Oconee	3,552	3,888	4,124	4,230	4,064	3,918
Orangeburg	6,378	6,954	7,355	9,588	8,151	6,502
Pickens	5,127	5,612	6,093	9,187	10,759	6,469
Richland	18,133	19,109	19,005	31,719	37,572	29,188
Saluda	1,230	1,303	1,467	1,534	1,263	1,204
Spartanburg	13,600	15,859	17,148	18,762	16,984	16,865
Sumter	7,828	7,653	8,198	9,429	9,801	7,760
Union	2,176	2,362	2,575	2,827	2,533	2,388
Williamsburg	3,581	3,710	3,887	3,935	3,226	3,092
York	7,828	8,870	9,448	10,797	10,073	8,873
State Total	238,516	253,643	266,179	317,234	313,738	273,137

NOTE: State totals add to 3,121,820

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, tables 19 and 46.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY AGE GROUP AND COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980
(CONT'D.)

COUNTY	30 TO 34 YEARS	35 TO 39 YEARS	40 TO 49 YEARS	50 TO 64 YEARS	65 AND OVER	MEDIAN AGE
Abbeville	1,571	1,285	2,176	3,435	2,821	29.9
Aiken	7,851	6,705	11,146	16,279	10,023	29.5
Allendale	830	576	866	1,491	1,281	28.2
Anderson	10,386	8,808	14,612	20,101	14,348	30.8
Bamberg	1,214	924	1,546	2,491	2,005	26.6
Barnwell	1,475	1,159	1,771	2,744	2,111	27.8
Beaufort	4,376	2,976	4,653	7,911	5,303	24.5
Berkeley	8,431	6,752	9,008	9,485	4,583	25.1
Calhoun	879	723	1,070	1,722	1,411	28.4
Charleston	21,748	16,016	24,384	35,509	21,442	26.4
Cherokee	3,084	2,633	4,247	6,024	4,280	29.7
Chester	2,071	1,596	3,017	4,673	3,550	29.8
Chesterfield	2,951	2,344	3,722	5,404	4,027	28.9
Clarendon	1,929	1,427	2,396	3,889	2,978	27.4
Colleton	2,267	1,810	3,111	4,575	3,546	28.8
Darlington	4,917	3,757	6,118	8,544	5,946	28.0
Dillon	2,095	1,645	2,692	4,206	2,928	25.9
Dorchester	5,281	4,429	6,306	6,368	3,669	26.9
Edgefield	1,309	996	1,684	2,501	1,789	28.3
Fairfield	1,449	1,014	1,883	3,014	2,441	28.2
Florence	8,935	7,004	11,117	14,788	9,482	28.0
Georgetown	3,135	2,428	3,801	5,954	3,871	27.1
Greenville	23,153	19,160	30,751	41,848	27,391	29.7
Greenwood	4,427	3,674	5,974	8,918	6,585	30.7
Hampton	1,333	992	1,636	2,589	2,044	28.2
Horry	7,796	5,929	10,594	14,387	9,395	28.5
Jasper	980	768	1,387	1,834	1,535	26.5
Kershaw	3,013	2,414	4,048	5,771	3,835	29.3
Lancaster	4,196	3,386	5,695	7,656	5,182	29.4
Laurens	3,836	3,231	5,425	7,995	6,015	30.5
Lee	1,207	1,004	1,627	2,519	1,865	25.9
Lexington	13,136	10,926	15,643	17,738	9,581	28.7
McCormick	523	409	691	1,160	858	27.9
Marion	2,572	1,852	3,026	4,839	3,435	27.5
Marlboro	2,271	1,813	2,805	4,346	3,333	27.3
Newberry	2,162	1,876	2,982	5,159	4,458	32.3
Oconee	3,711	3,162	5,648	7,023	5,291	30.7
Orangeburg	5,717	4,473	7,387	11,412	8,359	27.0
Pickens	5,839	4,819	8,019	10,324	7,044	27.1
Richland	22,499	15,264	23,612	33,092	20,542	26.5
Saluda	1,087	994	1,578	2,468	2,022	30.3
Spartanburg	15,932	13,229	21,983	30,149	21,350	30.5
Sumter	6,573	5,146	8,657	10,403	6,795	25.7
Union	2,260	1,755	3,321	4,895	3,659	31.1
Williamsburg	2,674	1,941	3,182	5,324	3,674	26.2
York	8,523	6,842	11,399	14,822	9,245	28.6
State Total	243,604	192,166	308,396	427,879	287,328	28.0

NOTE: State totals add to 3,121,820.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, tables 19 and 46.

PERSONS BY SEX AND RACE BY COUNTY
SOUTH CAROLINA
1980

COUNTY	TOTAL		WHITE		BLACK	
	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE	MALE	FEMALE
Abbeville	10,865	11,762	7,331	7,772	3,501	3,955
Aiken	51,436	54,189	38,784	40,181	12,394	13,758
Allendale	5,080	5,620	1,899	2,052	3,149	3,541
Anderson	63,912	69,323	53,037	56,786	10,636	12,259
Bamberg	8,545	9,573	3,718	3,978	4,806	5,565
Barnwell	9,507	10,361	5,587	5,977	3,882	4,354
Beaufort	34,856	30,508	23,233	19,221	10,795	10,709
Berkeley	47,749	46,978	34,994	33,747	11,489	11,873
Calhoun	5,833	6,373	2,688	2,796	3,136	3,566
Charleston	140,513	136,461	93,512	84,620	44,974	50,277
Cherokee	19,627	21,356	15,796	17,004	3,718	4,270
Chester	14,256	15,892	8,759	9,696	5,463	6,167
Chesterfield	18,440	19,721	12,520	13,121	5,888	6,568
Clarendon	13,124	14,340	5,687	5,963	7,425	8,353
Colleton	15,253	16,523	8,350	8,791	6,810	7,626
Darlington	29,916	32,801	18,121	19,327	11,739	13,413
Dillon	14,674	16,409	8,384	9,186	6,049	6,969
Dorchester	28,840	29,921	21,446	21,564	6,995	7,870
Edgefield	8,531	8,997	4,247	4,506	4,256	4,469
Fairfield	9,993	10,707	4,127	4,453	5,850	6,233
Florence	52,220	57,943	33,008	35,500	19,049	22,257
Georgetown	20,527	21,934	11,520	11,812	8,961	10,069
Greenville	138,346	149,567	113,587	121,623	23,841	27,001
Greenwood	27,307	30,540	19,508	21,396	7,684	9,030
Hampton	8,650	9,509	4,183	4,394	4,451	5,094
Horry	49,382	52,037	38,380	39,805	10,649	11,794
Jasper	6,958	7,546	3,068	3,108	3,872	4,417
Kershaw	18,882	20,133	13,150	13,584	5,678	6,485
Lancaster	25,778	27,583	19,703	20,614	6,031	6,892
Laurens	25,083	27,131	17,863	19,093	7,181	7,984
Lee	9,025	9,904	3,533	3,787	5,486	6,100
Lexington	68,906	71,447	61,855	63,608	6,560	7,296
McCormick	3,752	4,045	1,473	1,571	2,269	2,460
Marion	15,832	18,347	7,688	8,588	8,086	9,689
Marlboro	15,018	16,616	7,952	8,510	6,830	7,819
Newberry	15,094	16,148	10,348	10,924	4,704	5,180
Oconee	23,808	24,803	21,493	22,163	2,266	2,571
Orangeburg	38,558	43,718	17,220	18,555	21,149	24,933
Pickens	39,751	39,541	36,637	36,337	2,840	3,009
Richland	132,711	137,024	79,616	81,514	50,762	53,288
Saluda	7,873	8,277	5,109	5,315	2,752	2,950
Spartanburg	96,767	105,094	77,350	82,522	18,849	22,021
Sumter	43,075	45,168	24,211	24,066	18,454	20,512
Union	14,558	16,193	10,290	11,337	4,235	4,822
Williamsburg	18,096	20,130	6,905	7,469	11,171	12,635
York	51,106	55,614	39,291	42,127	11,028	12,727
State Total	1,518,013	1,603,807	1,057,161	1,090,063	447,793	500,830

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, S.C. General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, table 45.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION BY RACE BY COUNTY
APRIL 1, 1980

COUNTY	TOTAL	WHITE	BLACK	OTHER	AM. INDIAN ESKIMO, ALEUT	ASIAN AND PACIFIC ISLANDER
Abbeville	22,627	15,103	7,456	18	14	36
Aiken	105,625	78,965	26,152	182	117	209
Allendale	10,700	3,951	6,690	24	4	31
Anderson	133,235	109,823	22,895	154	113	250
Bamberg	18,118	7,696	10,371	7	6	38
Barnwell	19,868	11,564	8,236	25	21	22
Beaufort	65,364	42,454	21,504	833	129	444
Berkeley	94,727	68,741	23,362	656	172	1,796
Calhoun	12,206	5,484	6,702	7	1	12
Charleston	276,974	178,132	95,251	1,288	411	1,892
Cherokee	40,983	32,800	7,988	72	38	85
Chester	30,148	18,455	11,630	5	27	31
Chesterfield	38,161	25,641	12,456	14	37	13
Clarendon	27,464	11,650	15,778	6	5	25
Colleton	31,776	17,141	14,436	19	147	33
Darlington	62,717	37,448	25,152	61	16	40
Dillon	31,083	17,570	13,018	12	412	71
Dorchester	58,761	43,010	14,865	171	379	336
Edgefield	17,528	8,753	8,725	20	15	15
Fairfield	20,700	8,580	12,083	19	9	9
Florence	110,163	68,508	41,306	113	97	139
Georgetown	42,461	23,332	19,030	34	20	45
Greenville	287,913	235,210	50,842	698	285	878
Greenwood	57,847	40,904	16,714	67	39	123
Hampton	18,159	8,577	9,545	16	7	14
Horry	101,419	78,185	22,443	326	115	350
Jasper	14,504	6,176	8,289	14	14	11
Kershaw	39,015	26,734	12,163	51	23	44
Lancaster	53,361	40,317	12,923	32	48	41
Laurens	52,214	36,956	15,165	22	27	44
Lee	18,929	7,320	11,586	1	12	10
Lexington	140,353	125,463	13,856	203	192	639
McCormick	7,797	3,044	4,729	6	12	6
Marion	34,179	16,276	17,775	26	53	49
Marlboro	31,634	16,462	14,649	9	489	25
Newberry	31,242	21,272	9,884	25	18	43
Oconee	48,611	43,656	4,837	37	43	38
Orangeburg	82,276	35,775	46,082	72	150	197
Pickens	79,292	72,974	5,849	131	77	261
Richland	269,735	161,130	104,050	1,893	431	2,231
Saluda	16,150	10,424	5,702	6	5	13
Spartanburg	201,861	159,872	40,870	443	136	540
Sumter	88,243	48,277	38,966	431	102	467
Union	30,751	21,627	9,057	6	24	37
Williamsburg	38,226	14,374	23,806	13	11	22
York	106,720	81,418	23,755	114	1,254	179
State Total	3,121,820	2,147,224	948,623	8,382	5,757	11,834

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census, General Population Characteristics PC80-1-B42, table 53.

SOUTH CAROLINA WHITE AND BLACK POPULATION BY COUNTY FOR 1970 AND 1980 AND PERCENT CHANGE

COUNTY	WHITE			BLACK		
	1970	1980	% CHANGE	1970	1980	% CHANGE
Abbeville	14,538	15,103	3.9	6,557	7,456	13.7
Aiken	69,081	78,965	14.3	21,794	26,152	20.0
Allendale	3,863	3,951	2.3	5,824	6,690	14.9
Anderson	86,319	109,823	27.2	19,046	22,895	20.2
Bamberg	7,216	7,696	6.6	8,698	10,371	19.2
Barnwell	10,075	11,564	14.8	7,067	8,236	16.5
Beaufort	33,864	42,454	25.4	16,848	21,504	27.6
Berkeley	39,044	68,741	16.0	16,891	23,362	38.3
Calhoun	4,261	5,484	28.7	6,514	6,702	2.9
Charleston	168,414	178,132	5.8	77,884	95,251	22.3
Cherokee	29,664	32,800	10.6	7,098	7,988	12.5
Chester	18,090	18,455	2.0	11,692	11,630	-0.5
Chesterfield	22,585	25,641	13.5	11,065	12,456	12.6
Clarendon	9,711	11,650	20.0	15,870	15,778	-0.6
Colleton	14,597	17,141	17.4	12,930	14,436	11.6
Darlington	33,131	37,448	13.0	20,275	25,152	24.1
Dillon	16,625	17,570	5.7	11,960	13,018	8.8
Dorchester	20,778	43,010	107.0	11,319	14,865	31.3
Edgefield	7,586	8,753	15.4	8,104	8,725	7.7
Fairfield	8,115	8,580	5.7	11,882	12,083	1.7
Florence	56,872	68,508	20.4	32,659	41,306	26.5
Georgetown	17,258	23,332	35.2	16,204	19,030	17.4
Greenville	200,273	235,210	17.4	39,829	50,842	27.6
Greenwood	35,732	40,904	14.5	13,888	16,714	20.3
Hampton	8,097	8,577	5.9	7,771	9,545	22.8
Horry	52,471	78,165	49.0	17,398	22,443	29.0
Jasper	5,095	6,176	21.2	6,783	8,289	22.2
Kershaw	23,614	26,734	13.2	11,046	12,163	10.1
Lancaster	32,587	40,317	23.7	10,720	12,923	20.5
Laurens	35,534	36,956	4.0	14,128	15,165	7.3
Lee	7,356	7,320	-0.5	10,964	11,586	5.7
Lexington	77,861	125,463	61.1	11,037	13,856	25.5
McCormick	3,151	3,044	-3.4	4,800	4,729	-1.5
Marion	14,925	16,276	9.0	15,297	17,775	16.2
Marlboro	15,262	16,462	7.9	11,832	14,649	23.8
Newberry	19,574	21,272	8.7	9,684	9,884	2.1
Oconee	36,646	43,656	19.1	4,051	4,837	19.4
Orangeburg	31,385	35,775	14.0	38,332	46,082	20.2
Pickens	53,308	72,974	36.9	5,537	5,849	5.6
Richland	159,092	161,130	1.3	73,437	104,050	41.7
Saluda	9,628	10,424	8.3	4,892	5,702	16.5
Spartanburg	137,037	159,872	16.7	36,482	40,870	12.0
Sumter	45,814	48,277	5.4	33,086	38,966	16.3
Union	20,923	21,627	3.4	8,277	9,057	9.4
Williamsburg	13,356	14,374	7.6	20,867	23,806	14.1
York	64,022	81,418	27.2	20,722	23,755	14.6
State Total	1,794,430	2,147,224	19.7	789,041	948,623	20.2

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of the Census General Population Characteristics, PC80-1-B42, S.C. table 45, and tabulations by the S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services.

CHARACTERISTICS OF POPULATION 65 YEARS AND OLDER
BY COUNTY: 1980

	TOTAL POPULATION. 65+	NUMBER EMPLOYED	MEDIAN INCOME FOR HOUSEHOLDER	NUMBER BELOW POVERTY	NUMBER LIVING ALONE	NUMBER HOME OWNERS
Abbeville	2,821	375	$10,817	682	818	1,491
Aiken	10,023	962	10,579	2,245	2,834	5,176
Allendale	1,281	197	6,980	468	393	607
Anderson	14,348	1,811	10,034	3,565	4,045	7,253
Bamberg	2,005	259	7,993	563	510	1,030
Barnwell	2,111	247	10,039	618	605	985
Beaufort	5,303	540	18,110	1,040	1,182	2,967
Berkeley	4,583	502	9,405	1,337	1,027	2,482
Calhoun	1,411	219	9,860	392	338	754
Charleston	21,442	3,003	12,226	4,778	5,547	9,638
Cherokee	4,280	521	8,755	938	1,124	2,108
Chester	3,550	395	9,835	626	949	1,916
Chesterfield	4,027	580	9,021	1,386	1,230	2,074
Clarendon	2,978	341	7,941	1,143	710	1,454
Colleton	3,546	566	9,720	1,069	945	1,955
Darlington	5,946	847	8,889	1,713	1,455	2,775
Dillon	2,928	432	8,549	861	750	1,258
Dorchester	3,669	429	10,046	942	842	1,860
Edgefield	1,789	233	8,635	645	484	876
Fairfield	2,441	273	10,000	674	671	1,175
Florence	9,482	1,137	9,394	2,633	2,508	4,444
Georgetown	3,571	499	9,034	1,239	1,072	2,097
Greenville	27,391	3,604	10,308	5,912	7,770	13,060
Greenwood	6,585	784	9,698	1,307	1,859	3,228
Hampton	2,044	258	7,671	739	650	1,040
Horry	9,395	1,138	11,234	2,054	2,290	4,745
Jasper	1,535	186	6,721	581	397	816
Kershaw	3,835	472	9,889	1,134	1,002	2,070
Lancaster	5,182	609	9,905	1,152	1,325	2,591
Laurens	6,015	762	9,492	1,244	1,551	2,937
Lee	1,865	172	8,571	641	562	960
Lexington	9,581	1,272	10,670	1,724	2,281	4,677
McCormick	858	87	8,184	328	279	435
Marion	3,435	469	9,046	1,032	978	1,690
Marlboro	3,333	359	9,523	1,030	859	1,536
Newberry	4,458	580	9,934	1,157	1,301	2,399
Oconee	5,291	631	9,722	1,387	1,635	2,721
Orangeburg	8,359	1,170	8,780	2,478	2,201	4,093
Pickens	7,044	857	10,559	1,281	1,764	3,564
Richland	20,542	2,859	13,254	3,477	5,077	8,667
Saluda	2,022	218	8,255	648	521	1,035
Spartanburg	21,350	2,751	10,159	4,538	5,776	10,268
Sumter	6,795	859	8,291	2,191	1,709	3,048
Union	3,659	481	9,643	909	1,138	1,957
Williamsburg	3,674	557	10,012	1,337	1,038	1,943
York	9,245	1,186	10,883	1,897	2,525	4,562
State Total	287,328	36,689	$10,155	69,735	57,272	140,417

SOURCE: 1980 Census of Population, Volume 1, Characteristics of the Population, PC80-1-C42.

SOUTH CAROLINA POPULATION
JULY 1, 1970 AND 1980
WITH PROJECTIONS

COUNTY	1970	1980	1985P	1990P	2000P
Abbeville	21,200	22,600	23,200	24,500	25,300
Aiken	91,400	105,800	113,200	123,700	136,300
Allendale	9,700	10,700	11,200	11,800	12,300
Anderson	106,200	133,600	150,200	170,100	204,600
Bamberg	16,000	18,100	19,200	20,800	22,400
Barnwell	17,200	19,900	21,300	23,200	25,400
Beaufort	51,500	65,600	74,100	84,400	102,800
Berkeley	57,200	95,400	122,400	138,400	190,500
Calhoun	10,800	12,200	12,900	13,900	14,900
Charleston	248,400	277,400	293,700	313,300	332,600
Cherokee	36,900	41,000	42,900	46,200	48,900
Chester	29,800	30,200	30,500	30,700	30,900
Chesterfield	33,800	38,200	40,400	43,700	46,900
Clarendon	25,700	27,500	28,200	29,700	30,800
Colleton	27,700	31,800	33,900	36,700	39,900
Darlington	53,700	62,800	67,700	74,300	82,800
Dillon	28,900	31,100	32,000	33,800	35,100
Dorchester	32,900	59,100	73,300	89,600	129,900
Edgefield	15,700	17,500	18,400	19,800	20,900
Fairfield	20,000	20,700	21,200	21,600	22,000
Florence	90,100	110,500	122,100	136,800	159,900
Georgetown	33,700	42,600	48,000	54,400	65,600
Greenville	241,700	288,600	316,600	347,700	395,200
Greenwood	49,900	58,000	62,100	67,600	74,200
Hampton	15,900	18,200	19,300	21,000	22,700
Horry	70,800	102,000	123,400	139,700	181,500
Jasper	12,000	14,500	16,000	17,900	20,700
Kershaw	34,800	39,100	41,100	44,200	47,100
Lancaster	43,600	53,500	59,200	66,400	77,800
Laurens	49,800	52,300	54,200	55,300	56,700
Lee	18,300	18,900	19,300	19,700	20,000
Lexington	90,300	141,200	174,200	195,200	255,600
McCormick	8,000	7,800	7,900	8,100	8,600
Marion	30,400	34,200	36,100	38,900	41,700
Marlboro	27,300	31,700	34,000	37,200	41,100
Newberry	29,300	31,300	32,000	33,300	34,400
Oconee	40,900	48,700	53,000	58,600	66,400
Orangeburg	70,100	82,400	89,100	97,900	109,700
Pickens	59,500	79,600	92,600	106,500	134,900
Richland	234,800	270,200	287,900	309,600	336,400
Saluda	14,600	16,200	16,900	18,100	19,000
Spartanburg	174,400	202,300	218,100	236,100	260,000
Sumter	79,600	88,300	92,300	98,900	104,100
Union	29,300	30,800	31,200	32,600	33,500
Williamsburg	34,300	38,300	40,200	43,100	45,500
York	85,800	107,000	119,600	135,000	161,000
State Total	2,603,800	3,129,500	3,436,300	3,770,000	4,328,500

p: Projected data.

SOURCE: S.C. Division of Research and Statistical Services

LABOR FORCE

LABOR FORCE

Building upon the strong recovery of 1983, South Carolina's economy continued to improve in 1984. Total employment rose by 51,000 and 43,000 individuals were dropped from the rolls of the unemployed. The unemployment rate averaged 7.1%, down almost 3 points from the 1983 rate of 10.0% and nearly 4 points from 1982's recession high rate of 10.8%. All industries, with the exception of textiles, showed increased employment levels in 1984 with some industries setting new employment records.

January's unemployment rate was 8.3% with 122,626 individuals without jobs. This was the highest that unemployment reached during 1984. Unemployment dropped dramatically in the first half of the year as agriculture, construction, and tourism activity all resulted in increased employment levels. The jobless rate dropped to 6.7% in May before experiencing the normal seasonal increase in the summer. During the last half of the year, unemployment stayed just below 7.0%. The 6.5% rate recorded in September was the lowest since May, 1980.

The number of nonfarm jobs increased more than 82,000 in 1984 to 1,187,900. Practically every major nonmanufacturing sector reached record employment levels and this had a major bearing in the rapid decline in unemployment. Manufacturing, not faring as well as nonmanufacturing, had gains of less than 16,000 jobs over the year. The textile industry, reeling from the effects of imports and automation, was the primary factor behind manufacturing's poor performance in 1984.

The outlook for 1985 calls for continued improvement in the economy overall. However, troubles in textiles will likely keep the unemployment rate from dropping much, if any, below the 1984 level.

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN SOUTH CAROLINA--1970, 1980, 1983, 1984
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	1970	1980	1983	1984	NET CHANGE 1983-1984
Civilian Labor Force	1,005	1,388	1,470	1,480	+10
Employment	957	1,293	1,323	1,374	+51
Unemployment	45	96	148	105	-43
Rate	4.8%	6.9%	10.0%	7.1%	---

Totals may not add due to rounding. Revisions to 1970-1983 data are the result of population controls in the Current Population Survey.
Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

AGE, RACE, & SEX - 1984

In 1984, nearly 55% of South Carolina's labor force was comprised of males and 68% were white. The largest race/sex component was white males with slightly less than 39% of the total. Youth between the ages of 16 and 19 accounted for just 6.5% of the total labor force in the state.

Among the jobless members of the labor force women (57.1%) out-numbered men (42.9%). Also, unemployed whites (50.5%) slightly out-numbered blacks (49.5%). White females, at 29.5%, comprised the largest race/sex component of the unemployed. This was a change from previous years in which black females were the larger group. Approximately 18% of the jobless were youth, ages 16-19.

Black youth (ages 16-19) recorded the highest unemployment rate in 1984, at 34.5%. This was down nine percentage points from the 1983 rate of 43.5% for black teens. Women (9.0%) experienced a higher rate than men (5.5%) and the rate for blacks (11.2%) was more than double the rate for whites (5.3%). Black females, with a rate of 12.5%, experienced the highest unemployment rate of all race/sex groups.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1984
SOUTH CAROLINA

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
TOTAL	2,377,00	1,480,000	1,374,000	105,000	7.1
Men	1,085,000	810,000	765,000	45,000	5.5
Women	1,292,000	669,000	609,000	60,000	9.0
Men (20+)	982,000	759,000	720,000	39,000	5.1
Women (20+)	1,188,000	625,000	578,000	47,000	7.6
Both Sexes (16-19)	207,000	96,000	77,000	19,000	19.7
White	1,584,000	1,006,000	953,000	53,000	5.3
Men	744,000	575,000	553,000	22,000	3.9
Women	840,000	431,000	400,000	31,000	7.2
Men (20+)	686,000	541,000	520,000	21,000	2.8
Women (20+)	787,000	403,000	378,000	25,000	6.3
Both Sexes (16-19)	111,000	62,000	55,000	7,000	11.6
Black	776,000	463,000	412,000	52,000	11.2
Men	335,000	230,000	207,000	23,000	9.8
Women	441,000	234,000	204,000	29,000	12.5
Men (20+)	290,000	212,000	194,000	18,000	8.6
Women (20+)	390,000	217,000	195,000	22,000	10.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	96,000	34,000	22,000	12,000	34.5

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey.

DURATION AND REASON FOR UNEMPLOYMENT - 1984

Forty percent of the unemployed in 1984 were jobless for less than 5 weeks. Nearly 29% were without jobs from 5-14 weeks and only 10.5% were unemployed for a year or more. The average duration of the unemployed in 1984 was 15.3 weeks. This was down from the 1983 average of 16.5 weeks.

Slightly over half of the unemployed in 1984 were job losers, while only 14.3 % left their jobs voluntarily. Over 37% of the unemployed were new and reentrants to the job market. Many of these entrants were housewives and other secondary labor force participants who entered the labor market seeking jobs to supplement family incomes.

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX AND RACE
1984

	PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION						
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15-26 WEEKS	27-51 WEEKS	52 WEEKS AND OVER	AVERAGE DURATION (IN WEEKS)
TOTAL	100.0	40.0	28.6	14.3	6.7	10.5	15.3
MEN	100.0	35.6	28.9	15.6	8.9	11.1	17.0
WOMEN	100.0	43.3	28.3	13.3	5.0	10.0	14.0
WHITE	100.0	43.4	26.4	17.0	3.8	7.5	14.2
BLACK	100.0	36.5	30.5	11.5	9.6	11.5	16.5

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX AND RACE
1984

	TOTAL	JOB LOSERS	JOB LEAVERS	REENTRANTS	JOB ENTRANTS
TOTAL	100.0	48.6	14.3	24.8	12.4
MEN	100.0	62.2	8.9	17.8	8.9
WOMEN	100.0	38.3	18.3	28.3	15.0
WHITE	100.0	50.9	18.9	22.6	7.5
BLACK	100.0	46.1	9.6	26.9	17.3

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION 16 YEARS OLD OR OLDER
1984

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT
TOTAL	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Men	45.6	54.7	56.7	42.9
Women	54.3	45.2	44.3	57.1
Men (20+)	41.3	51.3	52.4	37.1
Women (20+)	50.0	42.2	42.1	44.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	8.7	6.5	5.6	18.1
White	66.6	68.0	69.4	50.5
Men	31.3	38.9	40.2	21.0
Women	35.3	29.1	29.1	29.5
Men (20+)	38.9	36.6	32.8	20.0
Women (20+)	33.1	27.2	27.5	23.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	4.7	4.2	4.0	6.7
Black	32.6	31.3	30.0	49.5
Men	14.1	15.5	15.1	21.9
Women	18.6	15.8	15.8	27.6
Men (20+)	12.2	14.3	14.1	17.1
Women (20+)	16.4	14.7	14.2	21.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	4.0	2.3	1.6	11.4

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION - 1980-1984

The individuals participating in South Carolina's labor force, whether employed or unemployed, represented 62.3% of the civilian noninstitutional population 16 years old or over in 1984. The 1983 proportion was slightly higher at 62.8%. Of the eligible male population, 74.7% participated in the labor force compared to 74.3% in 1983. Female participation declined from 53.4% in 1983 to 51.8% in 1984. Both white and black labor force participation was down slightly from the 1983 level. Youth, on the other hand, experienced sizable rises in labor force participation. For example, white teenager participation was up 7 points and black teen participation was up over 5 points.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR FORCE INDICATORS 1980-1984

	1984	1983	1983	1981	1980
TOTAL	62.3	62.8	64.8	62.9	62.6
Men	74.7	74.3	76.7	75.5	75.6
Women	51.8	53.4	55.0	52.2	51.2
Men (20+)	77.3	77.5	79.9	78.6	78.6
Women (20+)	52.6	55.1	56.5	53.9	52.7
Both Sexes (16-19)	46.3	42.5	45.4	43.1	44.3
WHITE	63.5	64.3	65.8	63.4	64.0
Men	77.3	76.2	78.0	77.1	77.7
Women	51.3	54.0	55.2	51.2	51.5
Men (20+)	78.8	78.2	INA	79.4	79.8
Women (20+)	51.2	54.5	INA	51.9	51.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	59.0	52.0	53.3	49.2	52.6
BLACK	59.7	60.1	62.6	61.7	59.1
Men	68.6	70.1	73.3	71.4	70.2
Women	53.0	52.6	54.5	54.3	50.5
Men (20+)	73.4	75.6	INA	76.2	75.4
Women (20+)	55.5	56.7	INA	58.4	54.3
Both Sexes (16-19)	35.6	30.4	34.8	33.4	31.8

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS).
INA: Information Not Available

EMPLOYMENT-TO-POPULATION RATIOS - 1980-1984

The employment-to-population ratio indicates whether or not the economy is generating sufficient jobs to provide employment for a constant proportion of the population. In other words, by relating employment to population, one can evaluate the magnitude of job growth. In 1984, almost 58% of South Carolina's population 16 years old and over were employed. This was up 1.3 points from the 1983 level and equal to the 1982 level. This indicates that the economy's capacity to generate jobs was able to keep pace with growth in the working-age population. It also signifies a return to a more "normal" expansion-type economy like that experienced before the recession. The employment-to-population ratios for both whites and blacks were up slightly over the 1983 level. Men experienced a 2.6 point increase while women suffereda 0.1 point decrease. Following the pattern of the labor force participation ratio, the employment-to-population ratios for teenagers were up significantly over the 1983 level. this is probably more a reflection of the slower growth in the teenage population.

SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS 1980-1984

	EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIOS				
	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980
TOTAL	57.8	56.5	57.8	57.6	58.2
Men	70.5	67.9	68.4	70.0	71.0
Women	47.1	47.2	49.0	47.1	47.2
Men (20+)	73.3	71.9	72.2	73.4	74.0
Women (20+)	48.7	49.2	51.0	49.5	49.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	37.2	31.2	34.3	34.2	38.6
WHITE	60.2	59.4	60.6	59.9	60.9
Men	74.3	70.8	71.8	73.7	74.5
Women	47.6	49.6	50.8	47.7	48.4
Men (20+)	75.8	73.3	INA	76.0	76.7
Women (20+)	48.0	50.5	INA	49.0	49.0
Both Sexes (16-19)	49.5	42.2	45.7	41.6	47.6
BLACK	53.1	51.1	51.8	52.4	52.0
Men	61.8	61.5	60.3	60.9	61.6
Women	46.3	43.3	45.5	46.0	44.5
Men (20+)	66.9	68.4	INA	65.7	67.0
Women (20+)	50.0	47.5	INA	50.8	48.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	22.9	17.1	18.3	22.0	23.5

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

INA: Information Not Available

YOUTH[1] UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
SOUTH CAROLINA & UNITED STATES
1970, 1975-83

SOUTH CAROLINA

	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1970
TOTAL	19.7	26.4	24.4	20.9	13.5	14.5	20.5	17.2	15.4	10.4
WHITE	11.6	18.8	14.3	14.9	9.2	13.3	18.6	14.6	13.7	8.0
BLACK	34.5	43.5	47.5	35.5	25.7	20.0	25.8	25.9	22.6	15.9

UNITED STATES

	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1970
TOTAL	18.9	22.4	23.2	19.6	17.8	16.1	16.4	17.8	19.0	15.3
WHITE	16.0	19.3	20.4	17.3	15.5	13.9	13.9	15.4	16.9	13.5
BLACK	42.7	48.5	48.0	37.8	35.4	33.2	35.9	37.9	36.7	29.0

[1] 16-19 Years of Age

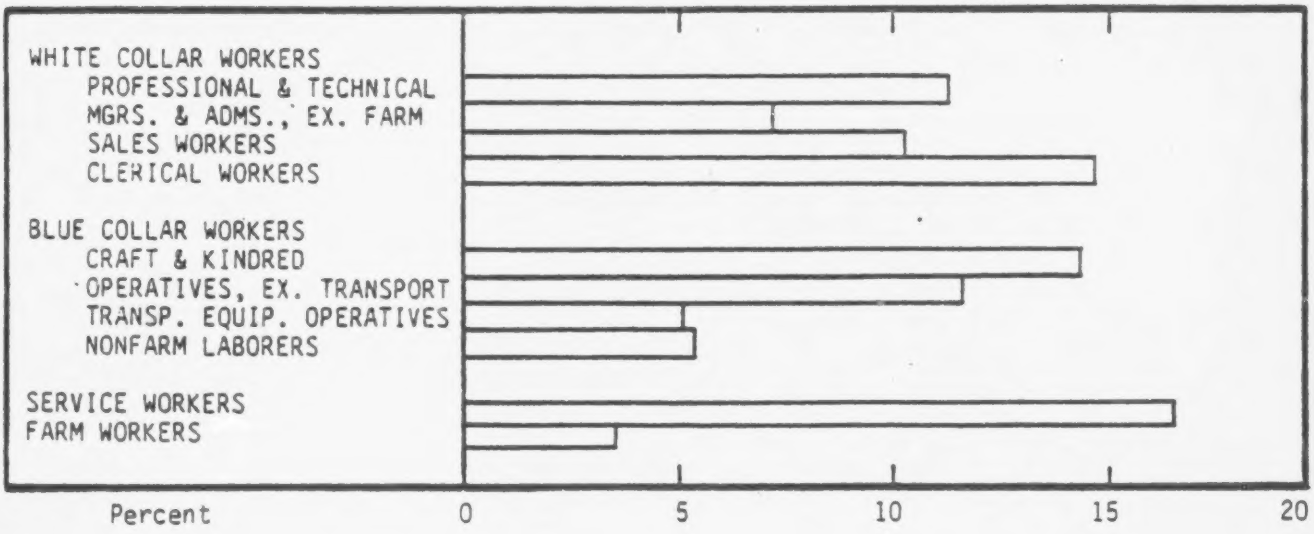
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor and S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

OCCUPATIONS - 1984

The occupational mix of South Carolina's employment was led in 1984 by precision production, craft and repair which accounted for 15.4% of total jobs. Following were services (14.2%) and administrative support including clerical (14.1%). Among the employed men, slightly over 26% were found in precision production, craft and repair occupations. The next highest occupations among men were sales, services and machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors --- all with 9.5% of the total employed men. Women were employed mostly in administrative suport including clerical and service occupations. Together these occupations accounted for nearly half of female employment. The next most predominant occupation among women was machine operators, assemblers, and inspectors with 15.6% of the total. With respect to race, whites were scattered over all occupational groups with no single occupation standing apart from the rest. The largest percentage of whites, however, were found in precision production, craft and repair occupations (17.4%) followed closely by administrative support occupations (15.6%). On the other hand, 1 of every 4 blacks was employed in the service category. Teenagers were most often found in service occupations (32.4%) followed by sales (15.6%), and handlers, equipment cleaners, and helpers (15.6%).

Unemployment rates varied widely among the occupational groups. Handlers, equipment cleaners, and helpers recorded the highest rate at 12.5%. The lowest jobless rate was found among technicians with less than 1%.

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
in SOUTH CAROLINA
1984



OCCUPATIONAL DISTRIBUTION OF EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1984

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN
TOTAL EMPLOYED (THOUSANDS)	1,374	765	609
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, & MANAGERIAL	7.5	9.4	5.1
PROESSIONAL SPECIALTY	8.7	7.8	9.9
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	2.7	1.8	3.9
SALES	11.1	9.5	13.1
ADM. SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	14.1	4.3	26.6
SERVICES	14.2	9.5	19.9
PRECISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, & REPAIR	15.4	26.1	2.0
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLER, & INSPECTORS	12.2	9.5	15.6
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	4.8	7.8	1.0
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS	5.4	7.7	2.3
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	3.7	6.4	0.5

	WHITE	BLACK	AGE 16-19
TOTAL EMPLOYED (THOUSANDS	953	412	77
PERCENT	100.0	100.0	100.0
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	10.0	2.2	INA
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALITY	9.7	6.6	1.7
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	3.0	2.2	INA
SALES	13.5	5.6	15.6
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	15.6	10.7	7.8
SERVICES	9.1	25.2	32.4
PRECISIONS PRODUCTION CRAFT, AND REPAIR	17.4	10.9	10.4
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS, & INSPECTORS	11.2	14.3	9.1
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	3.5	8.0	3.9
HANDLERS, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS	4.1	8.5	15.6
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	2.7	6.1	3.9

LABOR FORCE STATUS BY OCCUPATIONS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1984
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

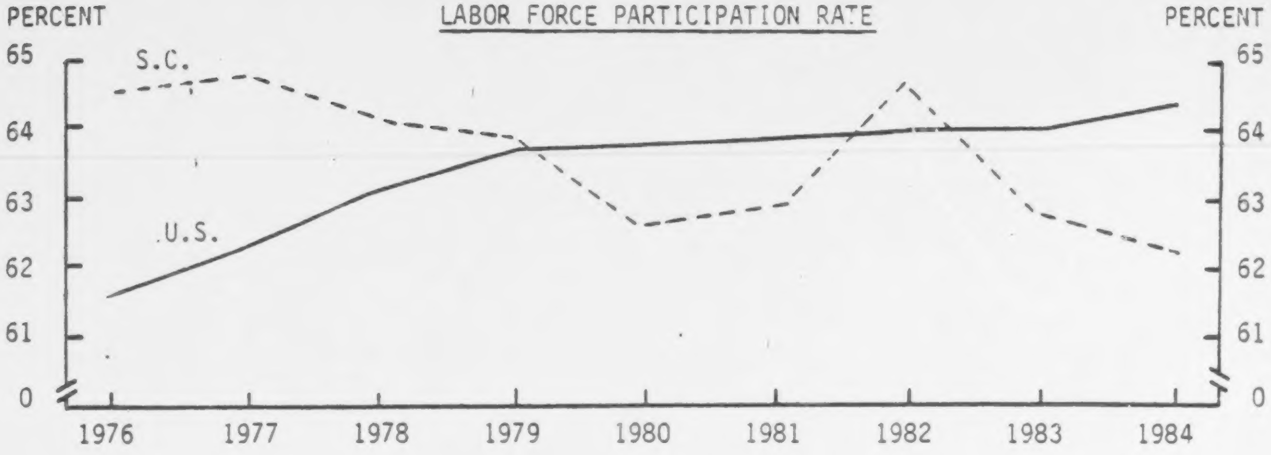
	EMPLOYED	UNEMPLOYED	UNEMP. RATE
TOTAL	1,374	93	6.3
EXECUTIVE, ADMINISTRATIVE, AND MANAGERIAL	103	3	2.5
PROFESSIONAL SPECIALTY	120	3	2.6
TECHNICIANS AND RELATED SUPPORT	38	INA	0.5
SALES	153	11	6.7
ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT, INCLUDING CLERICAL	194	7	3.7
SERVICES	195	20	9.3
PREGISION PRODUCTION, CRAFT, AND REPAIR	212	11	5.1
MACHINE OPERATORS, ASSEMBLERS & INSPECTORS	168	19	10.3
TRANSPORTATION AND MATERIAL MOVING	66	3	4.9
HANDLER, EQUIPMENT CLEANERS, HELPERS	74	11	12.5
FARMING, FORESTRY, AND FISHING	51	2	4.0

1/ Excludes persons with no previous full-time experience

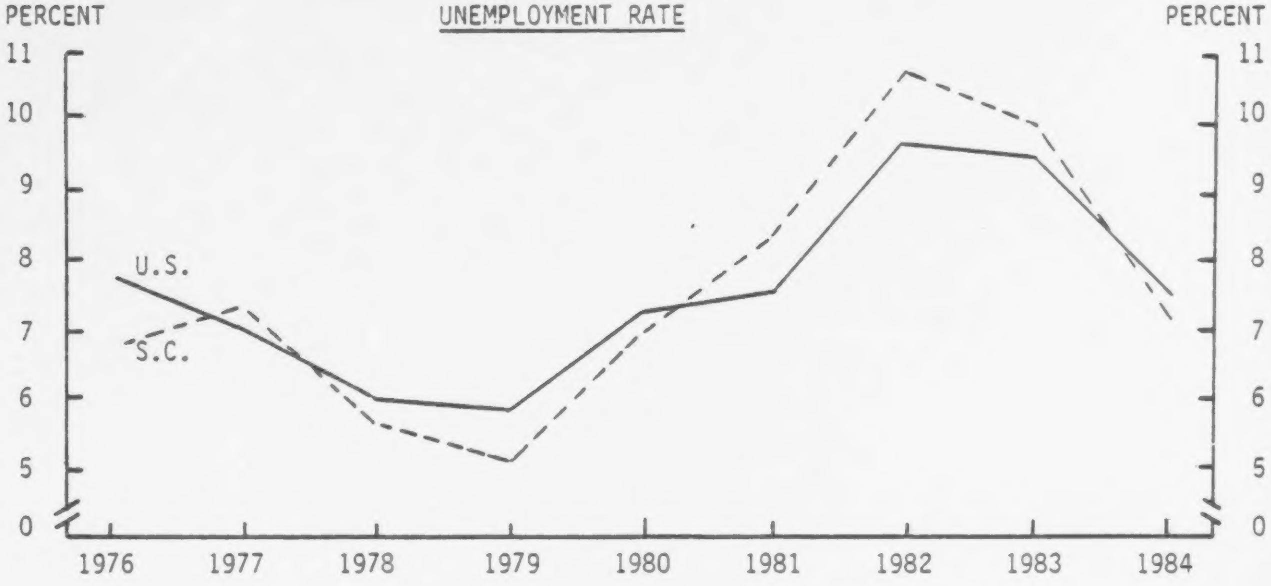
SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS) and the S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR PERSONS 16 YEARS AND OVER

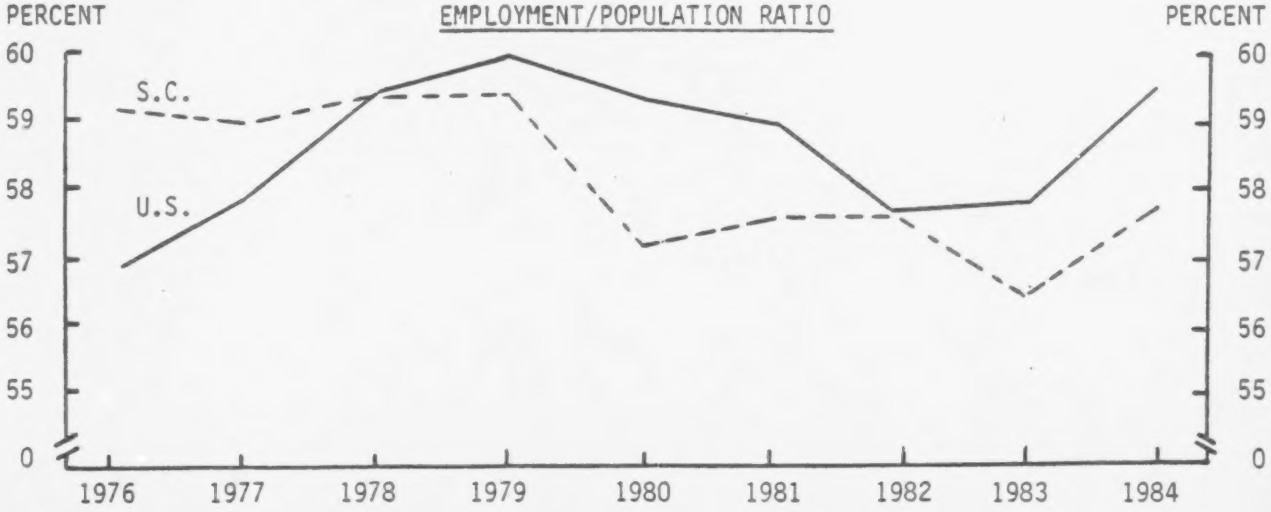
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

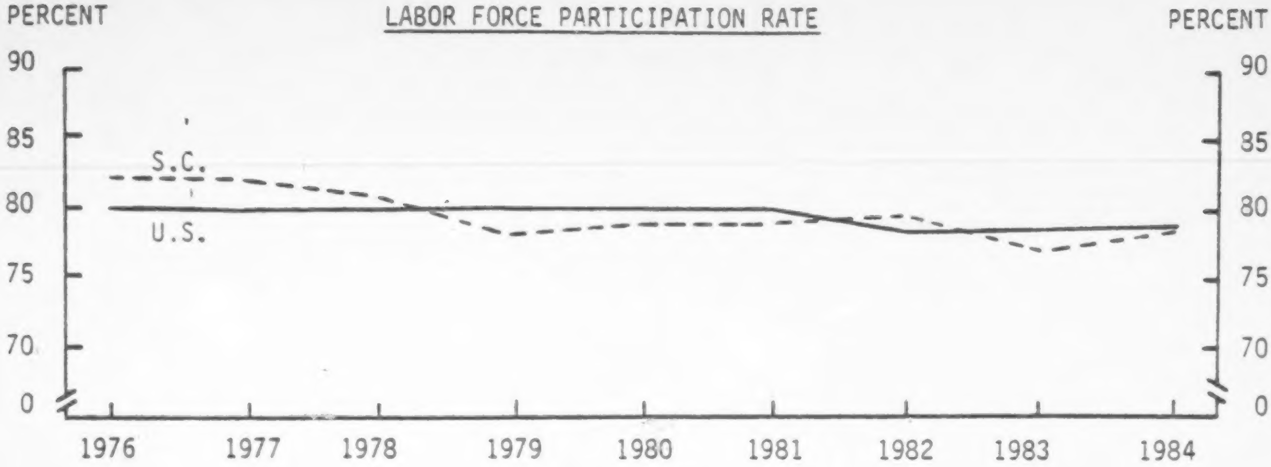


EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO

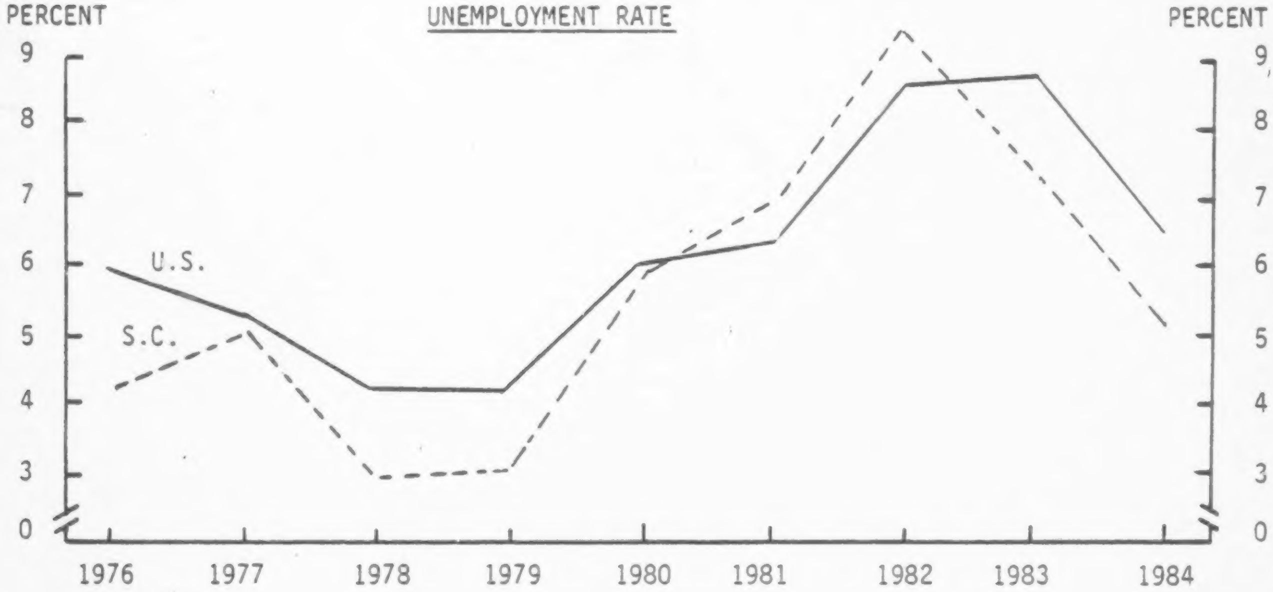


SOURCE: S. C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

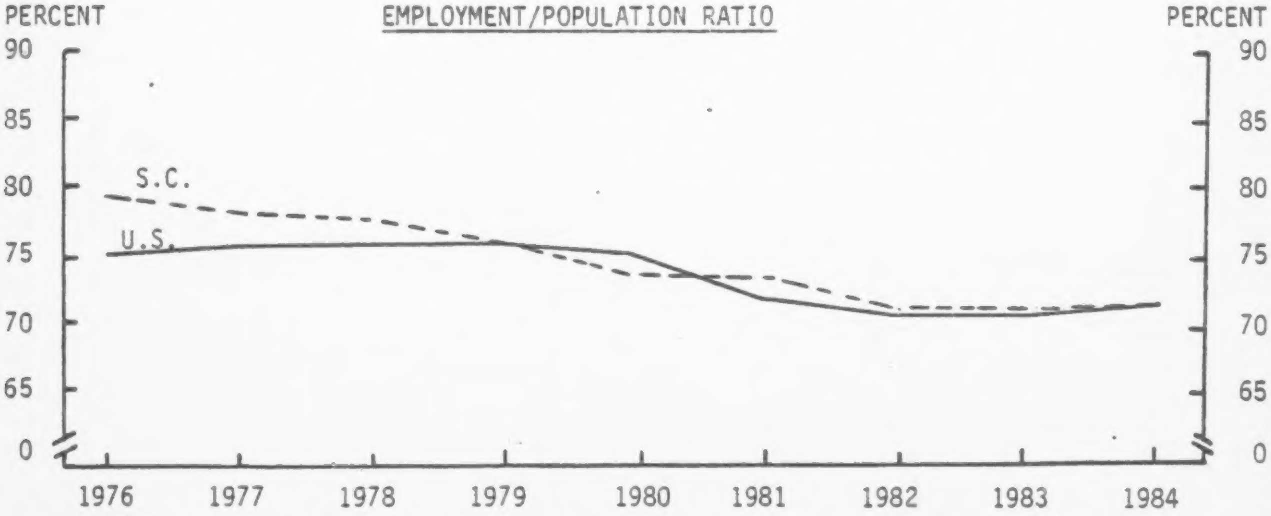
LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR ADULT MEN 20 AND OVER



LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



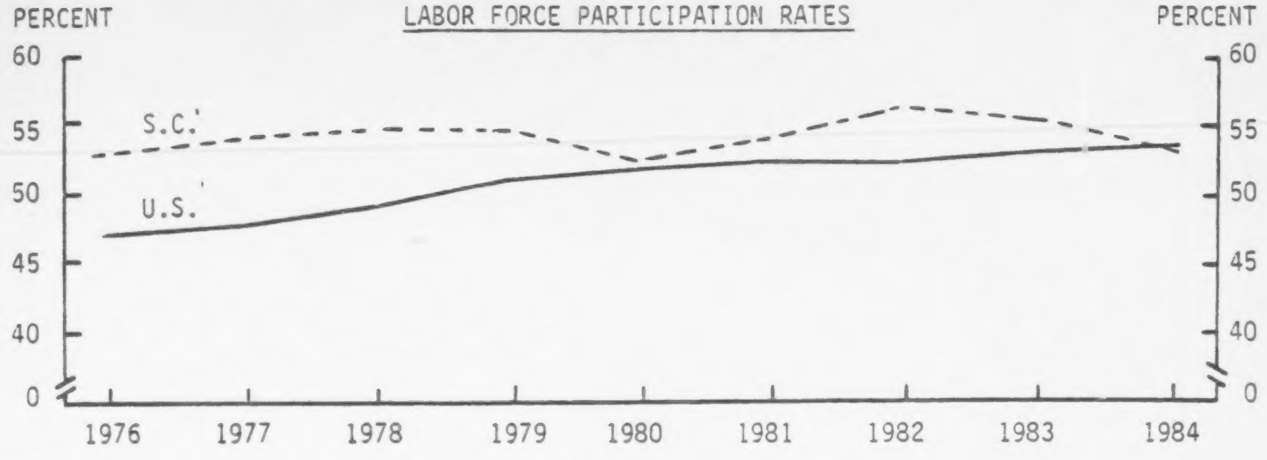
UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

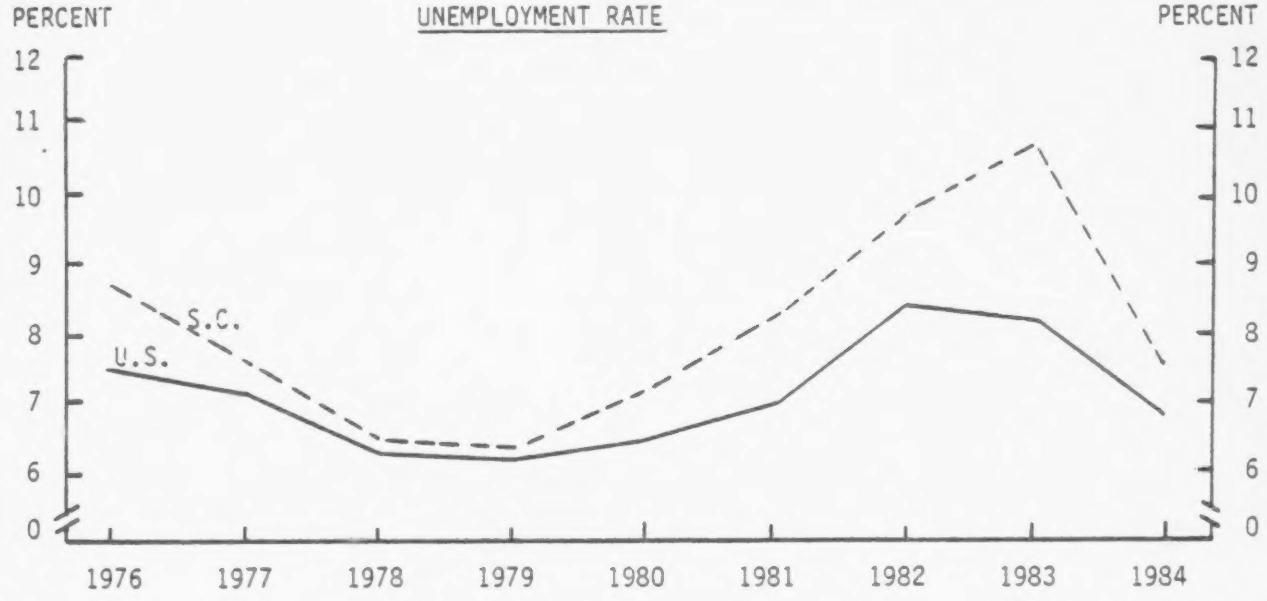


EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO

SOURCE: S. C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR ADULT WOMEN 20 AND OVER


LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES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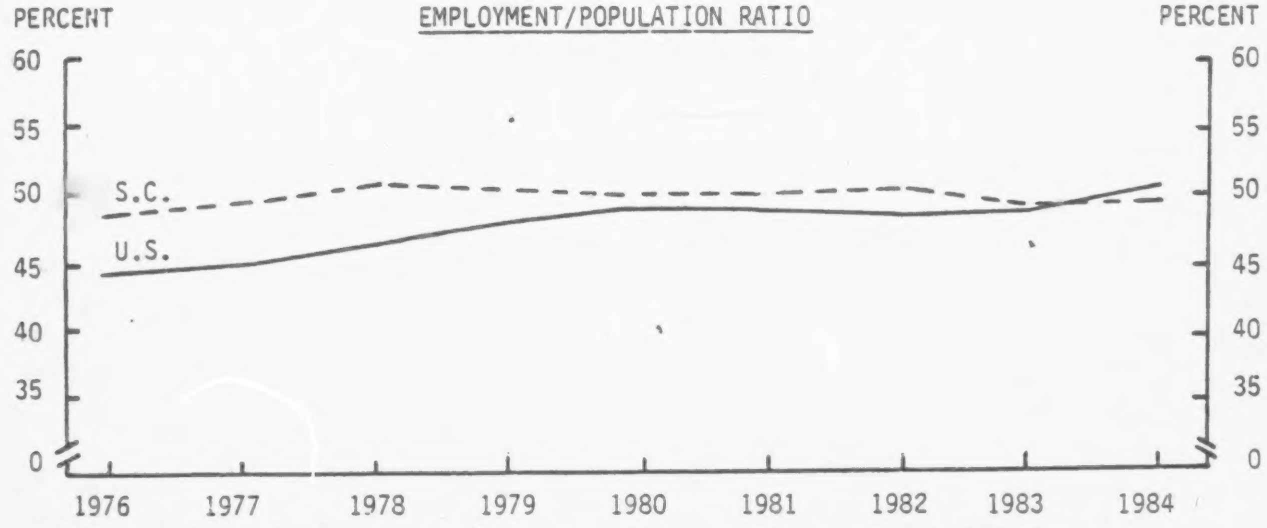
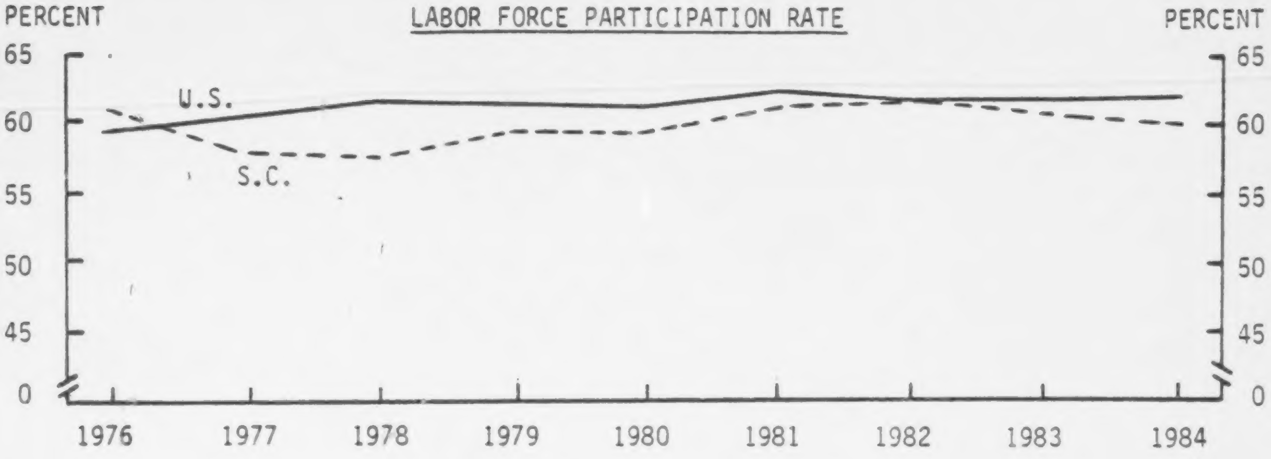

EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO

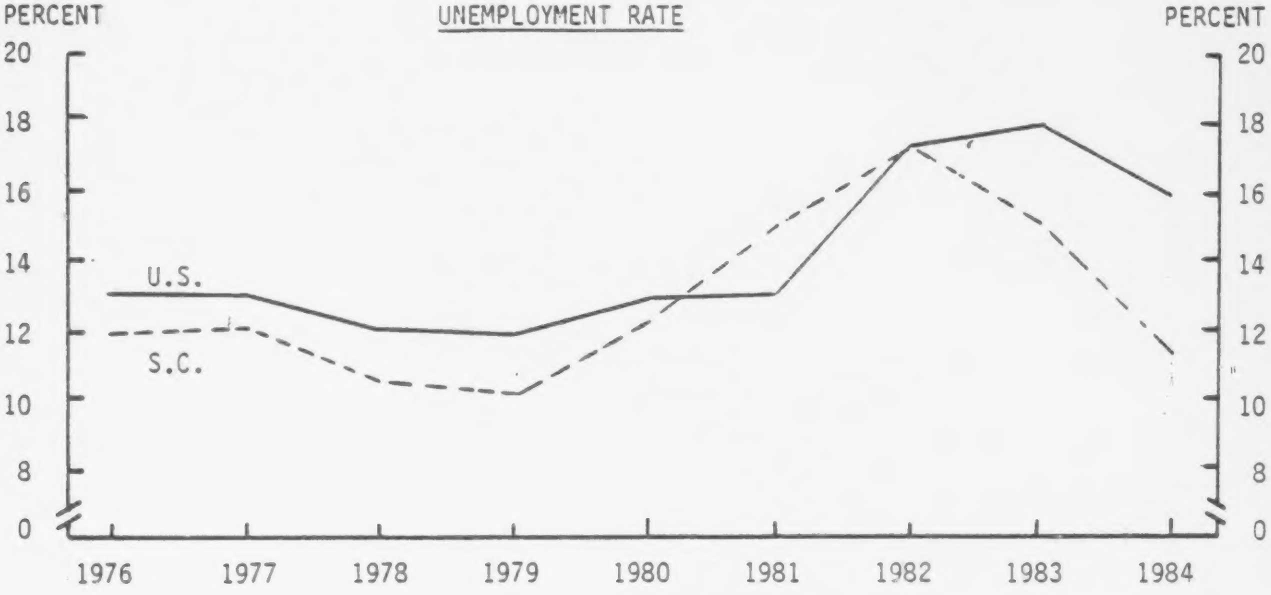
SOURCE: S. C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR BLACK 16 AND OVER

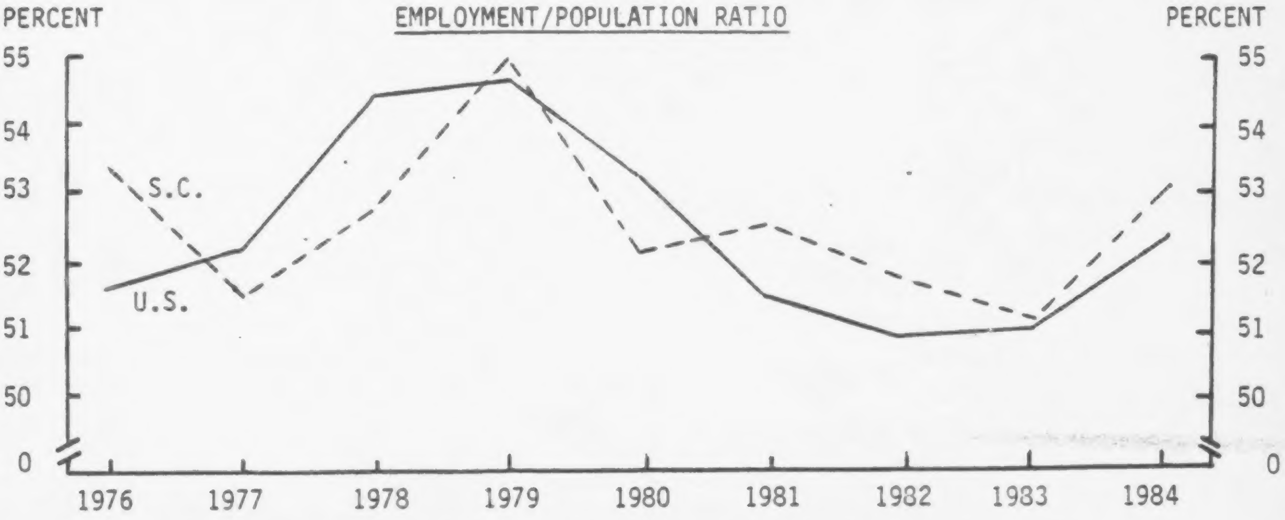
LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



UNEMPLOYMENT RATE

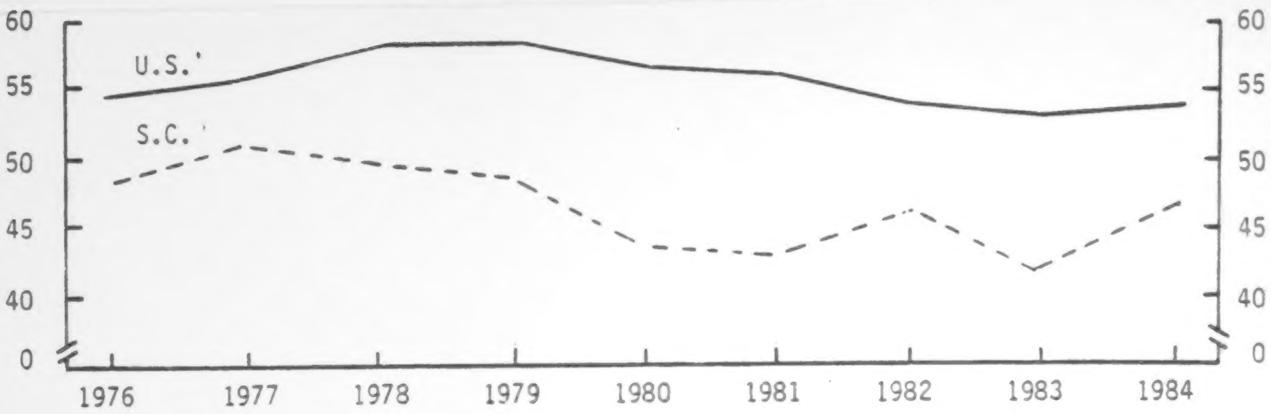


EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO

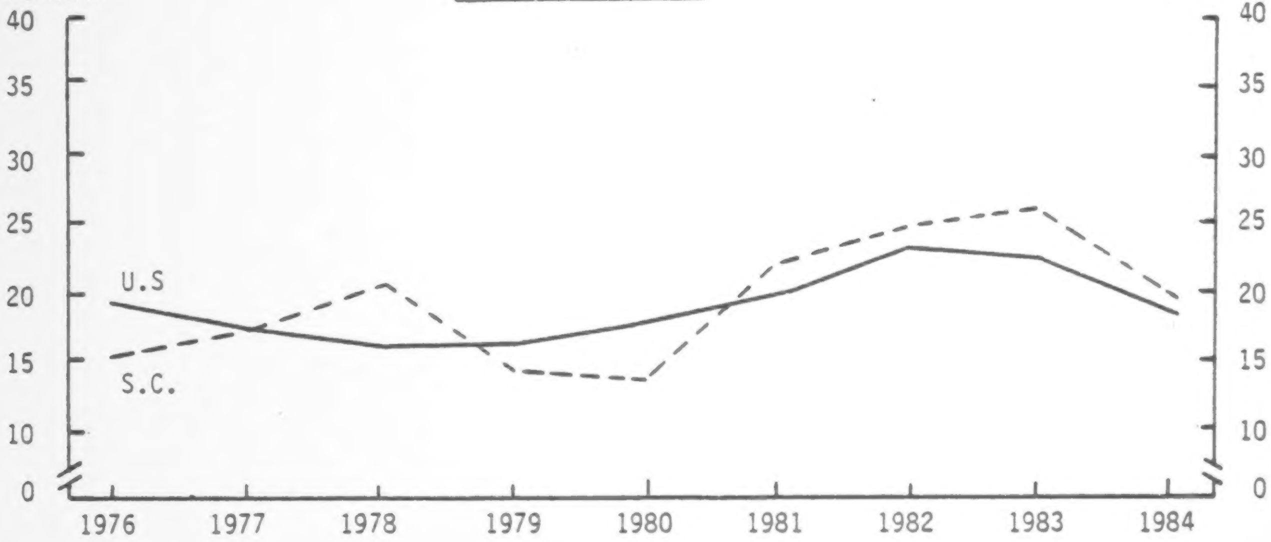


SOURCE: S. C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

LABOR MARKET TRENDS FOR TEENAGERS 16-19



LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE



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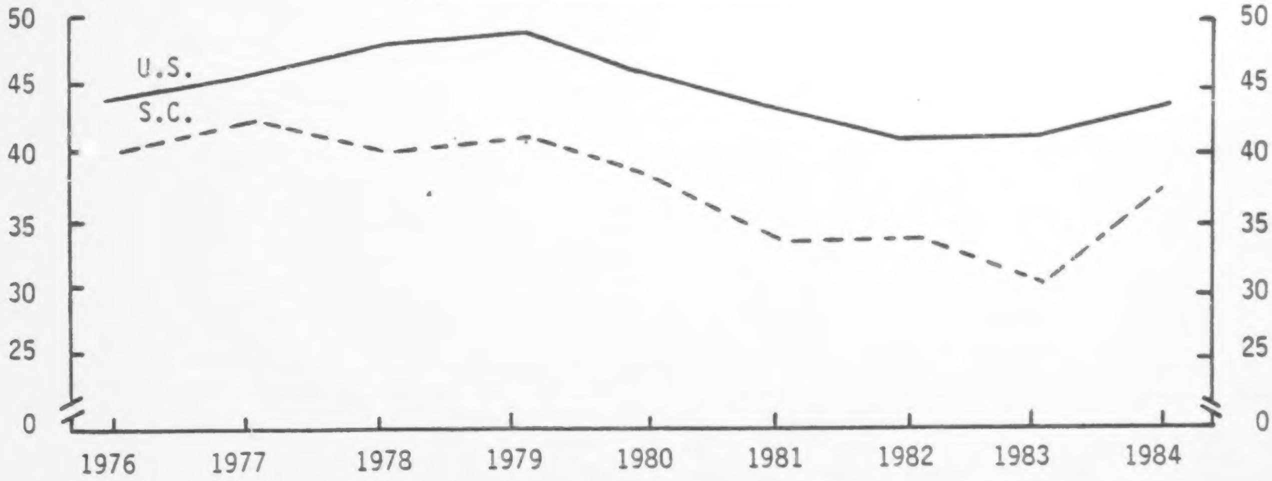


EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO

SOURCE: S. C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT, AND UNEMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX
PROJECTED 1986

AGE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	
			NUMBER	RATE
TOTAL	1,517,000	1,410,800	106,200	7.0
16-19	115,130	94,600	20,530	17.8
20-24	231,460	206,020	25,450	11.0
25-34	436,200	407,570	28,620	6.6
35-44	298,360	284,350	14,020	4.7
45-64	394,780	379,050	15,730	4.0
65+	41,060	39,210	1,850	4.5
WHITE MALES	623,600	595,850	27,750	4.4
16-19	46,620	40,520	6,100	13.1
20-24	84,000	78,060	5,940	7.1
25-34	171,640	165,180	6,450	3.8
35-44	127,300	123,640	3,660	2.9
45-64	175,800	170,860	4,930	2.8
65+	18,240	17,580	660	3.6
WHITE FEMALES	474,770	445,940	28,830	6.1
16-19	36,900	31,390	5,510	14.9
20-24	73,080	66,960	6,120	8.4
25-34	130,260	122,670	7,600	5.8
35-44	95,450	91,300	4,150	4.3
45-64	127,340	122,350	4,990	3.9
65+	11,740	11,280	470	4.0
NONWHITE MALES	211,420	189,960	21,460	10.1
16-19	17,140	13,210	3,930	22.9
20-24	36,160	30,530	5,640	15.6
25-34	66,550	60,390	6,170	9.3
35-44	37,900	35,380	2,520	6.7
45-64	42,550	44,730	2,810	6.6
65+	6,110	5,730	390	6.4
NONWHITE FEMALES	207,210	179,040	28,170	13.6
16-19	14,480	9,480	4,990	34.5
20-24	38,220	30,460	7,760	20.3
25-34	67,740	59,330	8,410	12.4
35-44	37,710	34,020	3,690	9.8
45-64	44,100	41,110	3,000	6.8
65+	4,960	4,630	330	6.6

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Division.

NOTE: Components may not add due to rounding.

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE-1984

Nearly 90% of South Carolina's labor force in 1984 were participating on a full-time basis. Men recorded a higher rate of full-time involvement than women (men 94%, women 85%); while blacks and whites were evenly divided at 90%.

In almost all cases, the unemployment rates among the part-time labor force participants were higher than those of the full-time labor force. The exceptions were among women (full-time rate 9.1%--part-time rate 8.8%) and whites(full-time rate 5.3%--part-time rate 5.2%).

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
1984 (DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	BOTH SEXES 16-19	WHITE	BLACK
FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	1,328.0	761.0	567.0	58.0	903.0	416.0
EMPLOYED						
FULL-TIME	1,137.0	673.0	464.0	35.0	809.0	321.0
PART-TIME ECON. REAS.	100.0	48.0	52.0	11.0	47.0	51.0
UNEMPLOYED (LOOKING FOR FULL-TIME WRK.)	92.0	40.0	51.0	11.0	48.0	43.0
PERCENT OF FULL-TIME LABOR FORCE	6.9	5.3	9.1	19.5	5.3	10.4
PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	152.0	49.0	102.0	38.0	102.0	47.0
EMP. ON VOL. PT.-TIME	138.0	45.0	93.0	31.0	97.0	39.0
UNEMPLOYED (LOOKING FOR PART-TIME WRK.)	14.0	5.0	9.0	8.0	5.0	8.0
PERCENT OF PART-TIME LABOR FORCE	9.0	9.5	8.8	20.1	5.2	17.7

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Current Population Survey (CPS)

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
SOUTH CAROLINA
(UNADJUSTED)
1970-1984

	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1974	1973	1972	1971	1970
JANUARY	8.3	12.9	10.4	8.2	5.8	5.2	6.4	8.0	7.9	9.8	4.8	4.6	4.8	5.5	4.2
FEBRUARY	7.7	12.6	10.2	8.3	5.9	5.1	6.3	8.6	7.9	10.6	4.9	4.1	4.8	5.6	4.5
MARCH	7.3	12.0	10.1	8.4	5.7	5.0	5.9	7.5	7.3	10.3	4.9	3.9	4.5	5.7	4.2
APRIL	6.9	10.8	9.9	7.7	5.6	4.7	5.6	7.0	6.7	9.6	4.8	3.7	4.2	5.2	4.4
MAY	6.7	10.4	10.9	8.1	6.3	4.5	5.5	7.0	6.6	8.8	4.8	3.6	4.1	5.1	4.2
JUNE	6.9	10.0	11.1	8.7	8.0	5.1	6.2	7.5	7.2	9.3	6.3	4.9	5.2	6.6	5.4
JULY	7.4	9.7	11.5	8.7	8.5	5.1	6.3	7.8	7.3	8.4	6.2	4.5	4.8	6.0	5.3
AUGUST	6.9	9.1	11.2	8.1	7.4	5.0	5.6	7.1	6.7	7.8	5.7	4.0	4.3	5.2	4.7
SEPTEMBER	6.5	8.5	10.5	8.1	7.3	4.9	5.3	6.5	6.4	8.0	5.9	4.0	4.2	5.0	4.9
OCTOBER	6.9	8.4	11.0	8.2	7.4	4.9	5.4	6.6	6.6	7.4	6.4	4.1	4.2	4.9	5.0
NOVEMBER	6.8	8.4	11.3	9.0	7.4	5.2	5.2	6.8	6.9	7.5	7.6	3.8	3.8	4.9	5.2
DECEMBER	6.9	7.9	11.7	9.2	7.4	5.1	5.0	6.0	6.7	7.5	8.7	4.0	3.9	4.4	5.1
ANN. AVG.	7.1	10.0	10.8	8.4	6.9	5.0	5.7	7.2	6.9	8.7	5.9	4.1	4.4	5.4	4.8

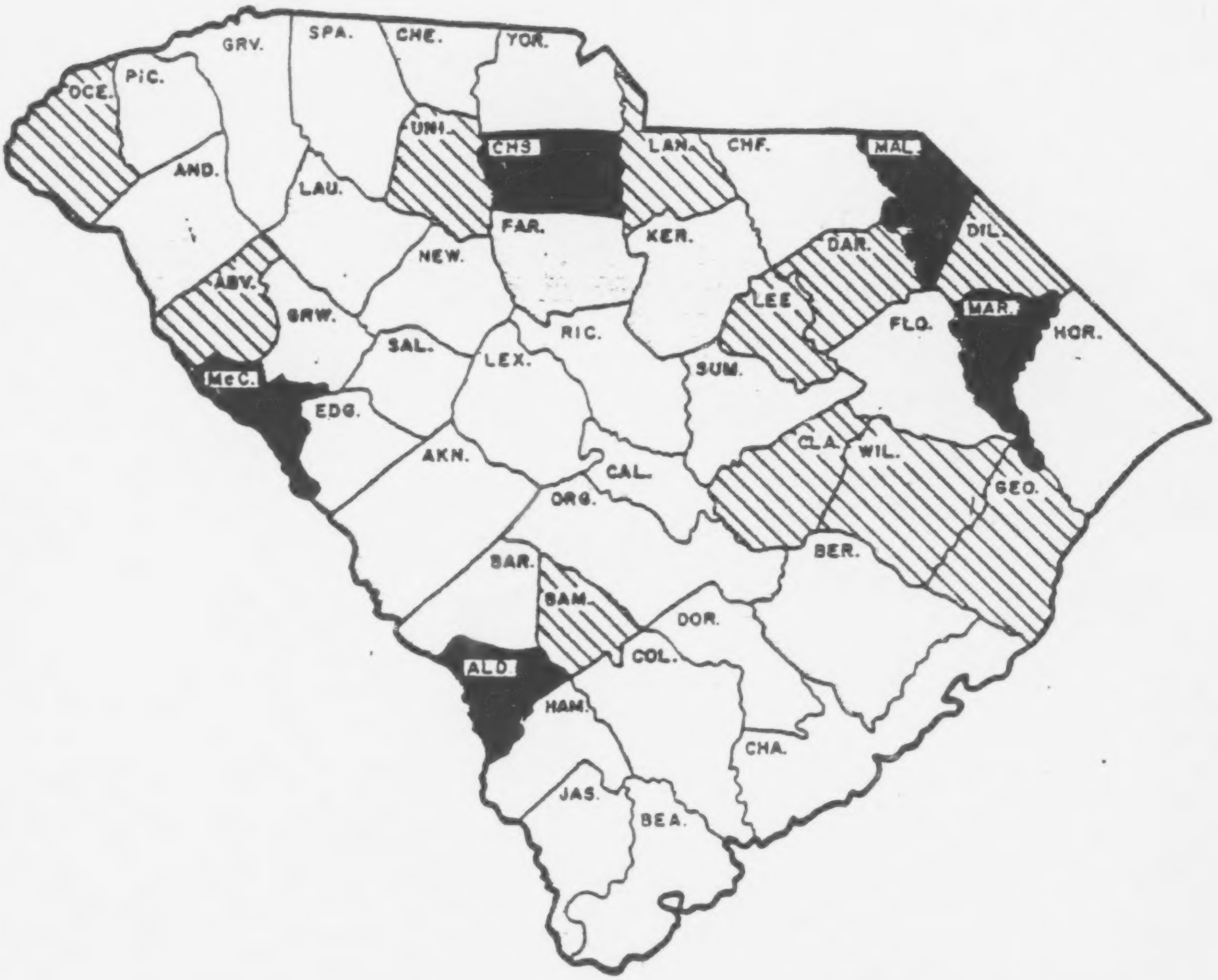
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

Civilian Labor Force Estimates 1/
Annual Average 1984

	Labor Force	Employment 2/	Unemployment	Rate
State Totals	1,479,000	1,374,000	105,000	7.1
Abbeville	9,360	8,280	1,080	11.5
Aiken	43,500	40,010	3,490	8.0
Allendale	3,990	3,500	490	12.3
Anderson	61,360	56,350	5,010	8.2
Bamberg	7,070	6,380	690	9.8
Barnwell	10,060	9,330	730	7.3
Beaufort	32,990	31,360	1,630	4.9
Berkeley	41,110	38,710	2,400	5.8
Calhoun	6,940	6,440	500	7.2
Charleston	114,960	108,390	6,570	5.7
Cherokee	23,620	22,150	1,470	6.2
Chester	14,430	12,500	1,930	13.4
Chesterfield	19,260	17,830	1,430	7.4
Clarendon	12,300	10,990	1,310	10.7
Colleton	13,140	12,030	1,110	8.4
Darlington	27,110	24,580	2,530	9.3
Dillon	14,630	13,240	1,390	9.5
Dorchester	25,460	24,190	1,270	5.0
Edgefield	7,960	7,400	560	7.0
Fairfield	10,110	9,380	730	7.2
Florence	51,640	47,570	4,070	7.9
Georgetown	21,520	19,030	2,490	11.6
Greenville	146,240	137,880	8,360	5.7
Greenwood	27,390	25,280	2,110	7.7
Hampton	7,320	6,680	640	8.7
Horry	68,430	63,520	4,910	7.2
Jasper	5,910	5,460	450	7.6
Kershaw	17,890	16,450	1,440	8.0
Lancaster	21,680	19,690	1,990	9.2
Laurens	21,260	19,470	1,790	8.4
Lee	7,750	7,020	730	9.4
Lexington	70,240	66,930	3,310	4.7
McCormick	3,120	2,640	480	15.4
Marion	16,220	14,210	2,010	12.4
Marlboro	11,550	9,780	1,770	15.3
Newberry	15,520	14,610	910	5.9
Oconee	21,860	19,890	1,970	9.0
Orangeburg	37,880	34,850	3,030	8.0
Pickens	42,030	38,770	3,260	7.8
Richland	132,210	126,020	6,190	4.7
Saluda	6,720	6,160	560	8.3
Spartanburg	101,450	95,420	6,030	5.9
Sumter	35,140	32,170	2,970	8.5
Union	12,630	11,190	1,440	11.4
Williamsburg	17,180	15,600	1,580	9.2
York	58,900	54,690	4,210	7.1
Charleston MSA	181,540	171,300	10,240	5.6
Columbia MSA	202,450	192,950	9,500	4.7
Grn./Spar. MSA	289,700	272,060	17,640	6.1

1/ These data are projected from 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark.
2/ Include workers involved in labor management disputes.
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

SOUTH CAROLINA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
1984 ANNUAL AVERAGE



■ 12.0% and Above

▨ 9.0% to 11.9%

☐ 6.0% to 8.9%

☐ Below 6.0%

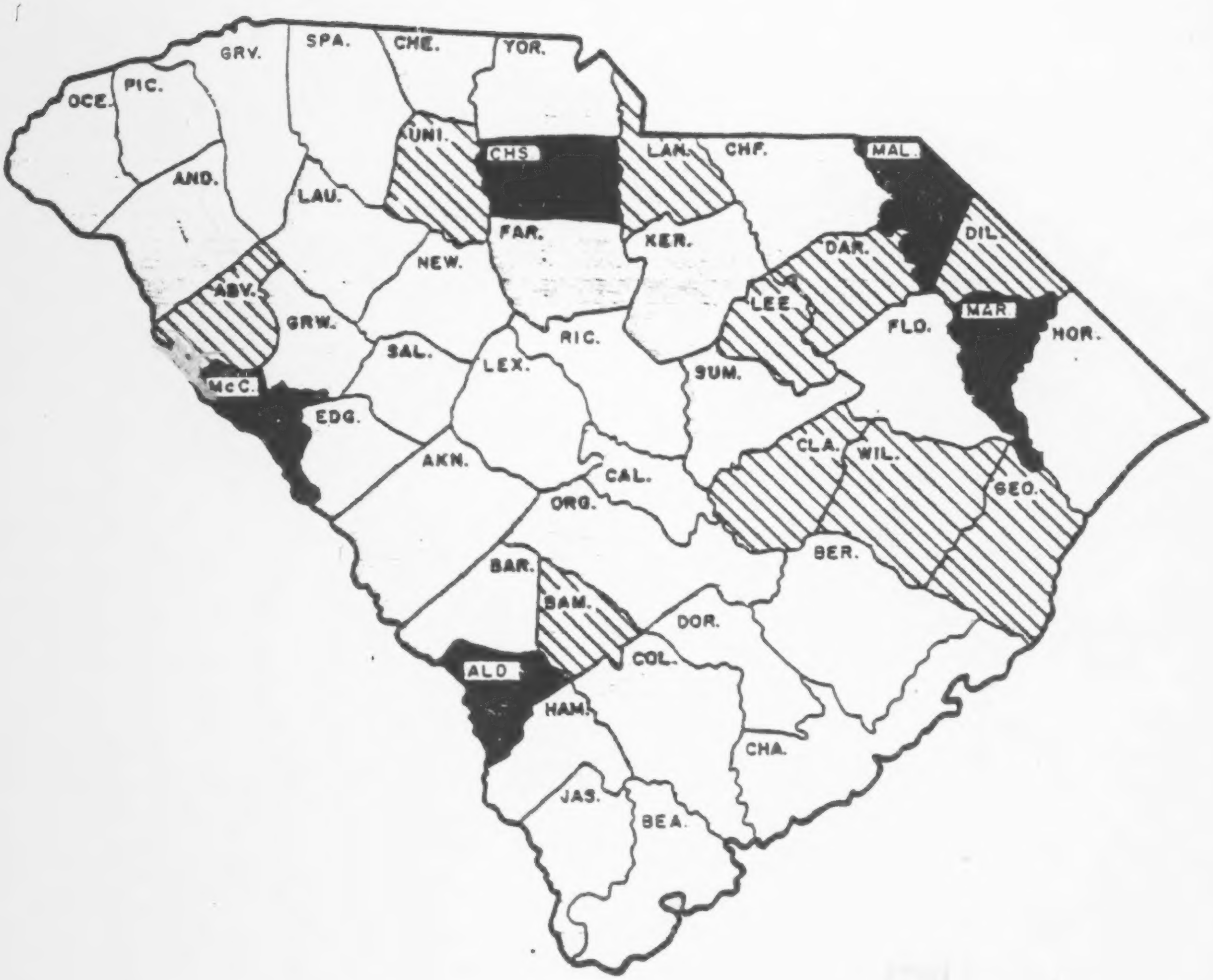
SOURCE: S. C. Employment Security Commission
Labor Market Information/LAUS

Civilian Labor Force Estimates
In South Carolina 1/
By County, Projected 1986

	Labor Force	Employment 2/	Unemployment	Rate
State Totals	1,517,000	1,410,800	106,200	7.0%
Abbeville	9,550	8,460	1,090	11.4%
Aiken	44,590	41,050	3,540	7.9%
Allendale	4,030	3,530	500	12.4%
Anderson	62,910	57,840	5,070	8.1%
Bamberg	7,190	6,490	700	9.7%
Barnwell	10,330	9,590	740	7.2%
Beaufort	33,820	32,170	1,650	4.9%
Berkeley	42,210	39,780	2,430	5.8%
Calhoun	7,150	6,630	520	7.3%
Charleston	117,960	111,310	6,650	5.6%
Cherokee	24,200	22,710	1,490	6.2%
Chester	14,790	12,840	1,950	13.2%
Chesterfield	19,780	18,340	1,440	7.3%
Clarendon	12,620	11,290	1,330	10.5%
Colleton	13,550	12,420	1,130	8.3%
Darlington	27,810	25,250	2,560	9.2%
Dillon	14,920	13,540	1,380	9.2%
Dorchester	26,110	24,830	1,280	4.9%
Edgefield	8,180	7,620	560	6.8%
Fairfield	10,330	9,590	740	7.2%
Florence	52,930	48,810	4,120	7.8%
Georgetown	22,130	19,610	2,520	11.4%
Greenville	149,950	141,500	8,450	5.6%
Greenwood	28,090	25,960	2,130	7.6%
Hampton	7,560	6,910	650	8.6%
Horry	70,150	65,180	4,970	7.1%
Jasper	6,100	5,640	460	7.5%
Kershaw	18,380	16,930	1,450	7.9%
Lancaster	22,190	20,170	2,020	9.1%
Laurens	21,840	20,030	1,810	8.3%
Lee	7,940	7,200	740	9.3%
Lexington	72,060	68,710	3,350	4.6%
McCormick	3,170	2,680	490	15.5%
Marion	16,560	14,530	2,030	12.3%
Marlboro	11,800	10,020	1,780	15.1%
Newberry	15,870	14,950	920	5.8%
Oconee	22,460	20,460	2,000	8.9%
Orangeburg	38,900	35,830	3,070	7.9%
Pickens	43,070	39,780	3,290	7.6%
Richland	135,640	129,370	6,270	4.6%
Saluda	6,910	6,350	560	8.1%
Spartanburg	104,010	97,910	6,100	5.9%
Sumter	36,030	33,010	3,020	8.4%
Union	12,880	11,430	1,450	11.3%
Williamsburg	17,670	16,080	1,590	9.0%
York	60,410	56,150	4,260	7.1%
STATE TOTALS	1,517,000	1,410,800	106,200	7.0%

1/ These data are projected from 1984 Current Population Survey (CPS) Benchmark.
2/ Includes workers involved in labor management disputes.
SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

SOUTH CAROLINA
UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY COUNTY
Projected 1986



■ 12.0% and Above

▨ 9.0% to 11.9%

☐ 6.0% to 8.9%

☐ Below 6.0%

SOURCE: S. C. Employment Security Commission
Labor Market Information/LAUS

SOUTH CAROLINA UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY AGE, RACE, AND SEX

	1984	1983	1982	1981	1980	1979	1978	1977	1976	1975	1970	1960
TOTAL	7.1	10.0	10.8	8.4	6.9	5.0	5.7	7.2	7.0	8.8	3.8	4.1
MEN	5.5	8.6	10.8	7.3	6.2	3.0	4.2	5.8	5.0	7.6	2.6	3.4
WOMEN	9.0	11.7	10.9	9.8	7.7	7.6	7.6	9.0	9.6	10.2	5.5	5.7
MEN (20+)	5.1	7.2	9.7	6.8	5.7	2.7	2.9	5.0	4.2	6.6	2.1	INA
WOMEN (20+)	7.6	10.7	9.7	8.2	7.1	6.0	6.0	7.5	8.6	8.6	5.9	INA
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	19.7	26.4	24.4	20.9	13.5	14.5	20.5	17.2	15.4	22.4	10.4	INA
WHITE	5.3	7.6	8.0	5.5	4.9	4.4	4.8	5.9	5.6	7.3	2.8	3.6
MEN	3.9	7.0	8.0	4.6	4.2	2.5	3.5	5.2	4.3	6.1	1.9	2.9
WOMEN	7.2	8.2	8.0	6.8	5.9	6.7	6.4	6.9	7.6	9.0	4.1	5.4
MEN (20+)	3.8	6.2	INA	4.3	3.9	2.4	2.4	4.3	3.6	5.4	1.5	INA
WOMEN (20+)	6.3	7.3	INA	5.5	5.4	5.3	4.7	6.1	6.8	7.7	3.7	INA
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	24.9	18.8	14.3	14.9	9.2	13.3	18.6	14.6	13.7	15.6	8.0	INA
BLACK	11.2	15.0	17.2	15.1	11.9	6.9	8.5	11.3	11.3	13.2	5	5.0
MEN	9.8	12.3	17.8	14.7	12.0	4.3	6.5	8.1	7.8	12.6	4.6	4.3
WOMEN	12.5	17.7	16.6	15.4	11.9	10.1	10.9	14.7	15.3	13.9	8.9	6.2
MEN (20+)	8.6	9.6	INA	13.7	11.1	3.6	3.9	7.9	6.6	10.0	3.8	INA
WOMEN (20+)	10.0	16.2	INA	13.2	10.7	7.8	9.4	12.6	13.3	10.2	7.8	INA
BOTH SEXES (16-19)	69.2	43.5	47.5	35.5	25.7	20.0	25.8	25.9	22.6	40.0	15.9	INA

SOURCE: Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), U.S. Department of Labor and S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

INA: Information Not Available

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
SOUTH CAROLINA - 1984 (IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, & RACE	CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
BOTH SEXES ALL RACES						
16+	2,377	62.3	1,480	1,374	105	7.1
16-19	207	46.3	96	77	19	19.7
20+	2,170	63.8	1,384	1,297	86	6.2
20-24	330	72.8	240	207	33	13.8
25-34	584	80.7	471	444	27	5.6
35-44	363	80.2	291	279	13	4.3
45-54	283	73.5	208	200	8	3.7
55-64	286	49.7	142	136	6	4.3
65+	325	9.7	32	31	(1)	1.3
WHITE						
16+	1,584	63.5	1,006	953	53	5.3
16-19	111	55.7	62	55	7	11.6
20+	1,473	64.1	944	898	46	4.9
20-24	219	77.5	169	151	19	11.0
25-34	370	81.1	300	286	14	4.6
35-44	240	81.1	195	189	6	3.2
45-54	192	75.9	146	142	4	2.5
55-64	216	51.3	111	107	4	3.5
65+	236	9.9	23	23	(1)	(1)
BLACK						
16+	776	59.7	463	412	52	11.2
16-19	96	35.6	34	22	12	34.5
20+	680	63.1	429	389	40	9.3
20-24	111	63.5	70	56	14	20.6
25-34	207	80.2	166	154	12	7.5
35-44	115	80.2	92	86	6	6.9
45-54	89	68.1	61	57	4	6.6
55-64	70	44.9	32	29	2	7.3
65+	87	9.3	8	8	(1)	5.1

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
SOUTH CAROLINA - 1984 (IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX, & RACE	CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
MALE						
ALL RACES						
16+	1,085	74.7	810	765	45	5.5
16-19	103	49.9	51	46	6	11.4
20+	982	77.3	759	720	39	5.1
20-24	155	84.7	132	116	15	11.4
25-34	275	93.8	258	247	11	4.4
35-44	163	93.1	151	146	5	3.5
45-54	135	90.2	122	118	4	3.2
55-64	121	62.4	75	72	3	4.0
65+	133	15.6	21	20	(1)	1.9
WHITE						
16+	744	77.3	575	553	22	3.9
16-19	58	59.0	34	33	2	4.6
20+	686	78.8	541	520	21	3.8
20-24	107	88.5	94	87	7	7.8
25-34	183	96.7	177	170	6	3.6
35-44	111	95.4	106	102	4	3.4
45-54	95	92.5	88	87	2	1.8
55-64	95	63.8	61	59	2	3.1
65+	96	16.3	16	16	(1)	(1)
BLACK						
16+	335	68.6	230	207	23	9.8
16-19	45	38.2	17	13	4	25.1
20+	290	73.4	212	194	18	8.6
20-24	49	76.5	37	30	8	20.6
25-34	90	87.8	79	74	5	6.4
35-44	50	87.7	44	42	2	3.8
45-54	38	84.2	32	30	2	7.0
55-64	25	57.4	15	14	1	7.5
65+	37	14.1	5	5	(1)	7.8

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
SOUTH CAROLINA - 1984 (IN THOUSANDS)

AGE, SEX,& RACE	CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	TOTAL EMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT	TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
FEMALE						
ALL RACES						
16+	1,292	51.8	669	609	60	9.0
16-19	104	42.7	44	31	13	29.3
20+	1,188	52.6	625	578	47	7.6
20-24	174	62.2	108	90	18	16.6
25-34	308	69.0	213	198	15	7.1
35-44	201	69.7	140	133	7	5.3
45-54	148	58.2	86	82	4	4.4
55-64	166	40.5	67	64	3	4.7
65+	191	5.6	11	11	(1)	0.1
WHITE						
16+	840	51.3	431	400	31	7.2
16-19	53	52.1	27	22	6	20.3
20+	787	51.2	403	378	25	6.3
20-24	112	67.1	75	64	11	14.9
25-34	187	65.8	123	116	8	6.1
35-44	130	68.9	89	87	3	3.0
45-54	97	59.5	58	56	2	3.5
55-64	121	41.5	50	48	2	3.9
65+	140	5.5	8	8	0	0.0
BLACK						
16+	441	53.0	234	204	29	12.5
16-19	51	33.3	17	9	7	44.1
20+	390	55.5	217	195	22	10.0
20-24	62	53.2	33	26	7	20.6
25-34	117	74.4	87	80	7	8.4
35-44	65	74.4	48	44	5	9.7
45-54	51	56.0	28	27	2	6.1
55-64	45	37.8	17	16	1	7.1
65+	51	5.8	3	3	(1)	0.4

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics; SCESC/LMI

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT
IN UNITED STATES--1970, 1980-84
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	1970	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	Net Change 1983-84
Civilian Labor Force	82,771	106,940	108,670	110,204	111,550	113,544	+ 1,994
Employment	78,678	99,303	100,397	99,526	100,834	105,005	+ 4,171
Unemployment	4,093	7,637	8,273	10,678	10,717	8,539	- 2,178
Rate	4.9	7.1	7.6	9.7	9.6	7.5	

Totals may not add due to rounding.

LABOR FORCE STATUS OF CIVILIAN NONINSTITUTIONAL POPULATION
16 YEARS OLD AND OVER
1984
UNITED STATES
(DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	CIV. NONINST. POPULATION	CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE	EMPLOYMENT	UNEMPLOYMENT	RATE
TOTAL	176,383	113,544	105,005	8,539	7.5
Men	83,605	63,835	59,091	4,744	7.4
Women	92,778	49,709	45,915	3,794	7.6
Men (20+)	76,219	59,701	55,769	3,932	6.6
Women (20+)	85,429	45,900	42,793	3,107	6.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	14,735	7,943	6,444	1,499	18.9
White	152,347	98,492	92,120	6,372	6.5
Men	72,723	56,062	52,462	3,600	6.4
Women	79,624	42,431	39,659	2,772	6.5
Men (20+)	66,610	52,453	49,461	2,992	5.7
Women (20+)	73,590	39,087	36,823	2,264	5.8
Both Sexes (16-19)	12,147	6,952	5,836	1,116	16.0
Black	19,348	12,033	10,119	1,914	15.9
Men	8,654	6,126	5,124	1,003	16.4
Women	10,694	5,907	4,995	911	15.4
Men (20+)	7,599	5,686	4,871	815	14.3
Women (20+)	9,588	5,520	4,773	747	13.5
Both Sexes (16-19)	2,161	827	474	353	42.7

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings and the Current Population Survey.

UNITED STATES LABOR FORCE

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN UNITED STATES BY SEX AND RACE
1984

		PERCENT UNEMPLOYED BY DURATION				
	TOTAL	LESS THAN 5 WEEKS	5-14 WEEKS	15-16 WEEKS	27 WEEKS & OVER	AVERAGE DURATION (IN WEEKS)
Total	100.0	39.2	28.7	12.9	19.1	18.2
Men	100.0	35.2	28.4	13.7	22.7	21.1
Women	100.0	44.3	29.1	12.0	14.7	14.6
White	100.0	40.2	28.7	13.0	18.0	17.5
Black	100.0	35.5	28.7	12.5	23.3	20.8

UNEMPLOYED PERSONS BY REASON OF UNEMPLOYMENT IN UNITED STATES BY SEX AND RACE
1984

	TOTAL	JOB LOSERS	JOB LEAVERS	REENTRANTS	JOB ENTRANTS
Total	100.0	51.8	9.6	25.6	13.0
Men	100.0	62.7	7.9	18.3	11.1
Women	100.0	38.1	11.8	34.7	15.4
White	100.0	53.4	10.7	24.6	11.3
Black	100.0	51.9	1.2	28.5	18.4

FULL AND PART-TIME STATUS OF CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE IN UNITED STATED BY SEX, AGE, AND RACE
1984 (DATA IN THOUSANDS)

	TOTAL	MEN	WOMEN	BOTH SEXES 16-19	WHITE	BLACK
Full-time Labor Force	97,632	58,837	38,795	4,026	84,174	10,804
Employed						
Full-time	84,831	52,043	32,788	2,384	74,323	8,225
Part-time Econ. Reas.	5,743	2,652	3,091	826	4,663	926
Unemployed (Looking for Full-time Work)	7,057	4,142	2,916	816	5,189	1,653
Percent of Full-time Labor Force	7.2	7.0	7.5	20.3	6.2	15.3
Part-time Labor Force	15,912	4,998	10,914	3,918	14,317	1,228
Emp. on Vol Pt.-time	14,431	4,396	10,035	3,235	13,135	968
Unemployed (Looking for part-time Work)	1,481	602	879	683	1,183	260
Percent of Part-time Labor Force	9.3	12.1	8.1	17.4	8.3	21.2

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, Employment and Earnings and the Current Population Survey (CPS).

STATE BY STATE COMPARISON - TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT RATES
1984 ANNUAL AVERAGE

STATE	UNEMPLOYMENT RATE	RANK
Alabama	11.1	3
Alaska	10.0	5
Arizona	5.0	32
Arkansas	8.9	11
California	7.8	13
Colorado	5.6	27
Connecticut	4.6	34
Delaware	6.2	23
Florida	6.3	22
Georgia	6.0	25
Hawaii	5.6	27
Idaho	7.2	17
Illinois	9.1	9
Indiana	8.6	12
Iowa	7.0	19
Kansas	5.2	30
Kentucky	9.3	8
Louisiana	10.0	5
Maine	6.1	24
Maryland	5.4	28
Massachusetts	4.8	33
Michigan	11.2	2
Minnesota	6.3	22
Mississippi	10.8	4
Missouri	7.2	17
Montana	7.4	15
Nebraska	4.4	35
Nevada	7.8	13
New Hampshire	4.3	36
New Jersey	6.2	23
New Mexico	7.5	14
New York	7.2	17
North Carolina	6.7	20
North Dakota	5.1	31
Ohio	9.4	7
Oklahoma	7.0	19
Oregon	9.4	7
Pennsylvania	9.1	9
Rhode Island	5.3	29
☞ SOUTH CAROLINA	7.1	18
South Dakota	4.3	36
Tennessee	8.6	12
Texas	5.9	26
Utah	6.5	21
Vermont	5.2	30
Virginia	5.0	32
Washington	9.5	6
West Virginia	15.0	1
Wisconsin	7.3	16
Wyoming	6.3	22
United States	7.5	

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics

HOW THE UNEMPLOYMENT RATE IS DEVELOPED

It is impossible to know exactly how much unemployment exists at any given moment. A complete census of the population each month perhaps would give an exact count; however, this would be extremely costly and impractical considering the time involved in a census. Furthermore, the data would be obsolete as soon as completed because people are constantly changing jobs as well as constantly entering and leaving the labor market. The point is, the unemployment rate is not an exact measurement (such as a yard, a pound, or the temperature). The unemployment rate, though, is a fairly accurate economic indicator when analyzed in conjunction with other labor market indicators. It should be further noted that the unemployment rate is based on sound methodology that includes scientific sampling and reliable statistical techniques.

The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) of the U.S. Department of Labor, is responsible for calculating the nation's unemployment rate each month. The BLS also oversees the development of labor statistics for state and substate areas. The BLS requires local data to be collected and estimates developed through uniform procedures. Thus, inconsistencies are avoided, and the Federal Government can use these estimates to allocate resources with a reasonable assurance of fairness.

Before explaining how the unemployment rate is calculated, it should be pointed out that some unemployment always exists, even in good economic times. People are constantly changing jobs and moving into and out of the labor market thus making an unemployment rate of zero impossible.

THE LABOR FORCE CONCEPT

The unemployment rate is based on the size of the labor force, not the general population. The labor force is made up of both the employed and the unemployed that are 16 years old or older.

To be counted as EMPLOYED, one must:

--Have worked for pay or profit during the survey week (week including the 12th of the reference month),

OR

--Have been temporarily absent from a job to which he or she would return.

To be counted as UNEMPLOYED, one must:

--Have no job,

--Be available for work, and

--Be actively seeking work.

The unemployment rate is calculated by dividing unemployment by the labor force.

$$\text{Unemployment Rate} = \frac{\text{Unemployment}}{\text{Labor Force (Employed + Unemployed)}}$$

HOW IS EMPLOYMENT CALCULATED?

Measuring employment is a rather complex task, but is isn't hard to understand when you take it step-by-step. Here are the basic tools worked with in South Carolina:

- *Employer Payroll Tax Records
- *BLS Establishment Survey
- *The Current Population Survey (CPS) of households

Employer Payroll Tax Records represent the most complete count of employment available. These are records that employers, subject to Unemployment Compensation statutes, file each quarter with the Employment Security Commission. These records cover over 60,000 employers and include about 90% of all workers in the state. However, because these reports are filed quarterly and time must be taken for editing and processing, actual employment figures based on these reports lag by up to six months. These figures do, however, provide a good benchmark, or starting point, from which employment can be projected to the current month of reference.

How is it done?..........

The answer is a monthly survey of establishments conducted cooperatively by the Employment Security Commission and the BLS. This survey, consisting of approximately 3,800 employers, is scientifically designed to represent all industries and establishments of all sizes. Through this monthly survey, conducted during the week of the 12th, trends in employment are determined, which enables the updating of employment estimates each month.

At the same time the Employment Security Commission is estimating current employment using establishment surveys, the Bureau of the Census is conducting the monthly Current Population Survey (CPS) of households--asking questions of household members about who's employed and unemployed. The CPS covers 68,000 households nationwide and is used to estimate nationwide employment each month. The South Carolina portion of the CPS yields an estimate of employment for the state. Thus, we have two independent observations of employment in South Carolina each month--establishment-based and household-based. The official employment estimate each month for the state is the result of a special technique using a six-month average of the two observations. The averaging process, called CPS adjustment, is designed to make South Carolina's employment estimates consistent with those of other states and the nation. Below, for illustration, are the three employment figures for March 1985.

Establishment Based	1,489,700
Household Based	1,469,200
Official Estimate	1,432,600

HOW IS UNEMPLOYMENT CALCULATED?

As with employment, each state measures unemployment by following standard procedures prescribed by the BLS. Here are the primary tools that are used to estimate total unemployment:

A--Insured Unemployment-Based on claims filed by workers who are eligible for Unemployment Insurance.
B--Disqualified Unemployed-Jobless workers who are covered by Unemployment Insurance but are ineligible to draw because they are disqualified for some reason, such as misconduct or voluntarily quitting a job.
C--Unemployed Exhaustees-Based on final payments issued to claimants.
D--Delayed and Never Filers-Persons eligible for UI benefits but for some reason do not file claims or delay filing--based on national sample of claimant behavior.
E--Unemployed New and Reentrants-Typically secondary wage earners such as housewives, students, etc. Based on naitonal sample of jobseeker behavior.
F--The Current Population Survey of Households-Questions of household members' labor force status.

Roughly speaking, the sum of A through E yields an estimate of unemployment for South Carolina each month. The CPS, mentioned earlier, gives us a second observation of unemployment for the same period. The official unemployment estimate is derived using the same six-month averaging technique (CPS adjustment) used for employment. Below are the unemployment figures for March 1985.

Estimate Based on Agency Administrative Data	68,300
Estimate Based on Household Survey	70,200
Official Unemployment Estimate	104,700

The unemployment rate is calculated as shown below:

$$\frac{\text{Unemployment}}{\text{Employment \& Unemployment}} = \frac{104{,}700}{1{,}537{,}300} = 6.8\%$$

ARE THESE EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES FINAL?

No! These estimates are preliminary. Each year, as employer payroll tax records are updated (remember, they lag up to six months), the employment estimates are revised. In other words, the employment estimates developed through sampling are replaced with the more complete counts from the payroll records. The BLS also "fine tunes" its estimates calculated through the CPS based on known changes in the population. The unemployment rate is not final until these revisions are made.

CERTAIN GROUPS ARE EXCLUDED FROM THE ESTIMATES

Some individuals are not counted as either employed or unemployed and are, thus, not included in the labor force. These are:

A--Persons under 16 years of age;
B--Inmates of mental, correctional, or other institutions (regardless of age);
C--Students;
D--Housewives; and
E--Persons who have no jobs and are not looking because they believe none are available.

The last group, known as "discouraged workers," has been the object of much controversy. Many assert that the unemployment rate is understated because discouraged workers are not included. However, one must remember that unemployment is based on an individual's job-seeking activity--which can be objectively measured. A person's beliefs and desires are subjective, and cannot be easily measured.

WHAT AFFECTS TRENDS IN EMPLOYMENT AND UNEMPLOYMENT?

Because the economy is never static, month-to-month trends in employment and unemployment vary a great deal. Students enter the job market in the summer as new or reentrants to the labor force, pushing unemployment upward. The labor force usually expands during December as holiday hiring takes place, then contracts in January as these temporary workers leave the labor force. Weather also has an influence on seasonal trends. In good weather, normal agricultural activity accelerates, construction picks up, and tourism booms. Poor weather has the opposite effect. All of these situations, as well as ups and downs in the economy, affect the estimates.

Sometimes seasonal influences tend to "mask" actual changes in the economy that would normally be reflected in employment and unemployment trends. Therefore, in order to make economic analysis easier, the estimates are seasonally adjusted. Seasonal adjustment is a statistical technique utilized by BLS to remove seasonal influence from the estimates. Application of this technique allows analysts to observe underlying economic movements in the time series and enables them to spot developing trends.

It should also be remembered that sampling and averaging techniques are used in developing the estimates, which means that a certain amount of error is always present. However, when analyzed over time and used to observe trends (rather than considering absolute levels), employment and unemployment estimates and the resulting unemployment rate are excellent indicators of economic well-being.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

--1984--

Nonfarm employment in the state recorded strong growth in 1984, adding 82,400 workers to the payrolls. All major industry divisions increased employment pushing the total figure to 1,270,300 for the year.

Trade employment exhibited the most dramatic yearly growth with a workforce increase of 22,600 employees. Although wholesalers added 3,500 workers in 1984, retail trade provided the bulk of the gain by putting almost 19,200 job-seekers to work. Of these, 1,600 were employed in general merchandise stores and 2,900 in food stores.

The service industry provided excellent employment opportunities and welcomed 17,600 new workers to the field. Spearheading the industry's expansion were educational services where employment increased by 3,600. Hotels and other lodging places, and health services each increased their personnel about 1,000 during 1984.

Manufacturing experienced a remarkable turnaround from its declining employment fortunes of 1983 and boosted its workforce 15,900 to a level of 378,200. The job count in the durable-goods sector showed surprising strength, rising 11,700. Benefiting most from the rebound was machinery, except electrical, employing 3,200 new workers during the year. Electrical and electronic equipment factories hired 2,600 additional empoyees while 1,400 job-seekers found work in fabricated metal products.

Higher employment was also recorded in the soft-good sector as manufacturers topped the previous year's hiring by 4,200. The most prominent advance was recorded in apparel and other textile products with 2,500 more workers than in 1983. Other significant gains were felt in paper and allied products (+800), and in textile finishing, except wool (+600). Textile mill products lost 400 employees as stiff import competition continued.

Construction continued the improvement of the previous year with a workforce that was 11,300 jobs larger than the 81,600 of 1983. More favorable interest rates stimulated home buying, which encouraged contractors to hire additional personnel.

Public employment grew by 9,800 jobs to reach a level of 240,100. Local education added 5,000 employees, an amount which was the entire gain recorded by local government. Nearly matching that increase, state government employment was up 4,700; however, only 2,200 of this was in the education sector. Federal government picked up 200 new workers in 1984 to complete the picture.

A larger workforce was also evident in finance, insurance, and real estate with 3,500 more employees occupying positions. The most noticeable advance in employment occurred among insurance carriers, although upturns were general throughout the industry.

Employment was up 1,500 jobs in transportation and public utilities in 1984, reaching a level of 55,500. Two thirds of the gain was positioned in trucking and warehousing. Electric, gas, and sanitary services also reflected a larger job count than in 1983. A negative note was sounded by the communication division where employment was down 900 positions from the year-ago level due to the telphone breakup.

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1983, 1984, AND PROJECTED 1990

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1984	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1983	NET CHANGE 1983-1984	PERCENT CHANGE 1983-1984	PROJECTED 1990
Total Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment	1,270.3	1,187.9	+82.4	+ 6.9	1,442.5
Manufacturing	378.2	362.3	+15.9	+ 4.4	384.4
Durable Goods	123.5	111.8	+11.7	+10.5	133.2
Nondurable Goods	254.7	250.5	+ 4.2	+ 1.7	251.2
Construction	81.6	70.3	+11.3	+16.1	80.2
Transportation and Public Utilities	55.5	54.0	+ 1.5	+ 2.8	68.0
Trucking and Warehousing	15.2	14.1	+ 1.1	+ 7.8	17.6
Communication	12.4	13.3	- 0.9	+ 6.8	18.3
Electric, Gas, and Sanitary Services	17.0	16.3	+ 0.7	+ 4.3	18.9
Wholesale and Retail Trade	262.0	239.4	+22.6	+ 9.4	303.6
Wholesale Trade	53.0	49.5	+ 3.5	+ 7.1	61.5
Retail Trade	209.1	189.9	+19.2	+10.1	242.1
General Merchandise Stores	27.2	25.6	+ 1.6	+ 6.2	32.7
Food Stores	37.6	34.7	+ 2.9	+ 8.4	42.5
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	54.4	50.9	+ 3.5	+ 6.9	64.1
Banking and Credit Agencies	24.5	23.4	+ 1.1	+ 4.7	27.0

Insurance Carriers	11.6	11.0	+ 0.6	+ 5.5	13.0
Services	196.6	179.0	+17.6	+ 9.8	288.6
Hotel and Other Lodging Places	18.0	16.9	+ 1.1	+ 6.5	26.1
Educational Services	19.9	16.3	+ 3.6	+22.1	16.5 1/
Health Services	41.2	40.2	+ 1.0	+ 2.5	52.3
Hospitals	14.5	14.8	- 0.3	+ 0.7	19.4
Total Government	240.1	230.3	+ 9.8	+ 4.3	251.6
Total Federal Government	37.4	37.2	+ 0.2	+ 0.5	39.3
Total State Government	74.9	70.2	+ 4.7	+ 6.7	76.5
State Education	29.4	27.2	+ 2.2	+ 8.1	32.5 2/
Other State Government	45.6	43.1	+ 2.5	+ 5.8	44.0
Total Local Government	127.8	122.8	+ 5.0	+ 4.1	135.8
Local Education	74.8	69.8	+ 5.0	+ 7.2	77.2 2/
Other Local Government	53.0	53.0	0.0	0.0	58.6

1/ Projected employment excludes approximately 5,000 wage earners in church schools and colleges.

2/ Projected employment excludes approximately 12,000 wage earners in areas such as work study, elected officials, and school bus drivers.

NOTE: Totals may not add exactly because of rounding. All data are adjusted to a first quarter 1984 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

TOTAL MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT BY SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1983, 1984 AND PROJECTED 1990

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundred)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1984	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1983	NET CHANGE 1983-1984	PERCENT CHANGE 1983-1984	PROJECTED 1990
Manufacturing	378.2	362.3	+15.9	+ 4.4	384.4
Durable Goods	123.5	111.8	+11.7	+10.5	133.2
Lumber and Wood Products	15.2	14.2	+ 1.0	+ 7.0	13.9
Sawmills and Planing Mills	5.0	4.8	+ 0.2	+ 4.2	4.6
Furniture and Fixtures	5.0	5.0	0.0	0.0	5.3
Stone, Clay, and Glass Products	10.6	10.2	+ 0.4	+ 3.9	12.4
Primary Metal Products	7.4	6.4	+ 1.0	+15.6	8.5
Fabricated Metal Products	15.2	13.8	+ 1.4	+10.1	16.4
Fabricated Structural Metal Products	5.7	5.4	+ 0.3	+ 5.6	6.4
Machinery, Except Electrical	30.6	27.4	+ 3.2	+11.7	34.0
Metalworking Machinery	4.8	4.1	+ 0.7	+17.0	5.0
Special Industry Machinery	7.1	7.0	+ 0.1	+ 1.4	10.0
Electric and Electronic Equipment	22.7	20.1	+ 2.6	+12.9	25.1
Electronic Components and Accessories	9.1	7.8	+ 1.3	+16.7	9.5
Transportation Equipment	7.3	5.8	+ 1.5	+25.9	5.7
Instruments and Related Products	5.8	5.5	+ 0.3	+ 5.5	6.7
Nondurable Goods	254.7	250.5	+ 4.2	+ 1.7	251.2
Food and Kindred Products	14.3	14.2	+ 0.1	+ 0.7	16.5
Textile Mill Products	113.0	113.4	- 0.4	- 0.4	100.6

Weaving Mills, Cotton	33.2	33.1	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	29.1
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	33.5	33.8	- 0.3	- 0.9	28.4
Knitting Mills	8.0	8.3	- 0.3	- 3.6	7.9
Textile Finishing, Except Wool	15.7	16.3	- 0.6	- 3.7	14.0
Floor Covering Mills	3.6	3.3	+ 0.3	+ 9.1	3.9
Yarn and Thread Mills	9.9	10.0	- 0.1	- 1.0	9.2
Miscellaneous Textile Goods	6.1	5.6	+ 0.5	+ 8.9	6.0
Apparel and Other Textile Products	49.7	47.2	+ 2.5	+ 5.3	46.6
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	10.6	10.0	+ 0.6	+ 6.0	9.9
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	17.2	16.6	+ 0.6	+ 3.6	16.6
Miscellaneous Fabricated Textile Prods.	8.8	7.7	+ 1.1	+14.3	7.1
Paper and Allied Products	15.2	14.4	+ 0.8	+ 5.6	16.3
Miscellaneous Converted Paper Prods.	4.1	4.0	+ 0.1	+ 2.5	4.0
Paperboard Containers and Boxes	4.4	4.2	+ 0.2	+ 4.8	4.6
Printing and Publishing	9.1	8.7	+ 0.4	+ 4.6	10.0
Chemicals and Allied Products	32.6	32.5	+ 0.1	+ 0.3	36.5
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Prods.	19.5	18.9	+ 0.6	+ 3.2	23.4

NOTE: Totals may not add exactly because of rounding. All data are adjusted to a first quarter 1984 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

AVERAGE MONTHLY EMPLOYMENT COVERED BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA EMPLOYMENT SECURITY LAW
3RD QUARTER, 1983 AND 1984

INDUSTRY	3rd QUARTER 1984	3rd QUARTER 1983	NET CHANGE
Total	1,240,230	1,167,700	+72,530
Agriculture, Forestry & Fishing	14,325	12,245	+2,080
Mining	1,815	1,790	+25
Construction	82,590	74,070	+8,520
Manufacturing	383,550	368,050	+15,500
Transportation & Public Utilities	52,050	50,735	+1,315
Wholesale & Retail Trade	269,600	247,450	+22,150
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	55,285	50,640	+4,645
Services	174,215	161,365	+12,850
Nonclassifiable Establishments	6,260	3,325	+2,935
Total Government	200,610	198,030	+2,580
State Government	63,460	61,655	+1,805
Local Government	99,780	99,180	+600
Federal Government	37,370	37,200	+170

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, CES Unit

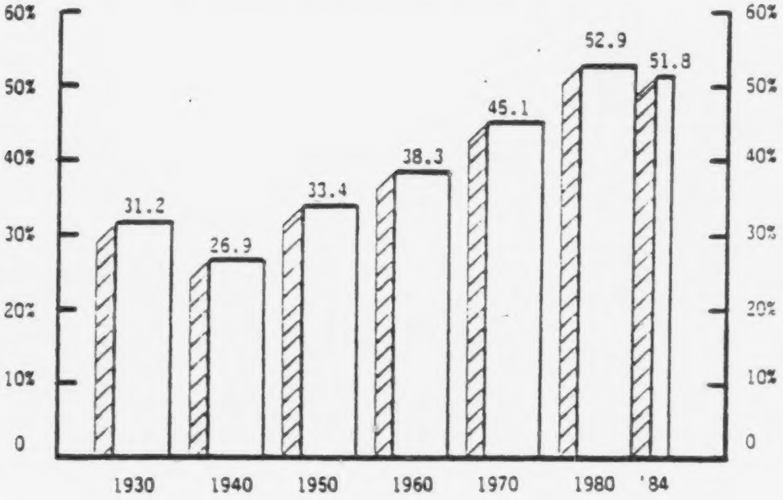
FEMALE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY DEVELOPMENTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

--1984--

The number of women in nonfarm wage and salary jobs in South Carolina rose to 576,200, a gain of 41,800 above the 1983 level. All major divisions, except transportation and public utilities which remained constant, reported increases. Services reported the largest over-the-year climb of 11,300. Wholesale and retail trade registered a sizeable gain of 10,500. Also recording moderate gains were manufacturing (+7,900); finance, insurance, and real estate (+2,200); and construction (+700).

In the public sector, total government enlarged 8,600 to 135,600. Local government contributed 66% of the upswing. State and federal government added 2,600 and 300, respectively.

LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES
S. C. WOMEN AGED 16 AND OVER
ANNUAL AVERAGES, 1930 TO 1984



FEMALE NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION AND SELECTED INDUSTRY GROUPS

(Data in thousands rounded to the nearest hundreds)

INDUSTRY	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1984	MONTHLY AVERAGE 1983	NET CHANGE 1983-1984	PERCENTAGE CHANGE 1983-1984
Total Female Nonagricultural Employment	576.2	534.4	+41.8	+ 7.3
Manufacturing	156.9	149.0	+ 7.9	+ 5.3
Durable Goods	39.1	35.3	+ 3.8	+10.8
Lumber and Wood Products	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Fabricated Metal Products	3.6	3.2	+ 0.4	+12.5
Machinery, Except Electrical	8.0	7.5	+ 0.5	+ 6.7
Electric and Electronic Equipment	13.5	11.6	+ 1.9	+16.4
Instruments and Related Products	3.4	3.1	+ 0.3	+ 9.7
Nondurable Goods	117.7	113.6	+ 4.1	+ 3.6
Food and Kindred Products	5.0	4.6	+ 0.4	+ 8.7
Textile Mill Products	48.4	48.5	- 0.1	- 0.2
Weaving Mills, Cotton	14.3	14.1	+ 0.2	+ 1.4
Weaving Mills, Synthetics	14.4	14.9	- 0.5	- 3.4
Knitting Mills	6.0	6.1	- 0.1	- 1.6
Apparel and Other Textile Products	42.2	39.8	+ 2.4	+ 6.0
Men's and Boys' Furnishings	9.5	9.0	+ 0.5	+ 5.6
Women's and Misses' Outerwear	15.0	14.2	+ 0.8	+ 5.6
Children's Outerwear	6.3	6.5	- 0.2	- 3.1
Paper and Allied Products	3.1	2.9	+ 0.2	+ 6.9
Printing and Publishing	3.5	3.2	+ 0.3	+ 9.4
Chemicals and Allied Products	8.3	7.8	+ 0.5	+ 6.4
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastic Products	6.9	6.7	+ 0.2	+ 3.0
Construction	6.1	5.4	+ 0.7	+13.0
Transportation and Public Utilities	12.0	12.0	0.0	0.0
Communication	5.8	6.4	- 0.6	- 9.4
Wholesale and Retail Trade	120.6	110.1	+10.5	+ 9.5
Wholesale Trade	13.0	12.3	+ 0.7	+ 5.7
Retail Trade	107.6	97.8	+ 9.8	+10.0
General Merchandise Stores	20.5	18.5	+ 2.0	+10.8
Food Stores	17.2	15.9	+ 1.3	+ 8.2
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	33.4	31.2	+ 2.2	+ 7.1
Banking	11.1	11.1	0.0	0.0
Insurance Carriers	6.0	5.4	+ 0.6	+11.1
Services	111.1	99.8	+11.3	+11.3
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	11.4	10.4	+ 1.0	+ 9.6
Health Services	34.1	33.5	+ 0.6	+ 1.8
Hospitals	12.0	12.5	- 0.5	- 4.0
Educational Services	11.7	8.9	+ 2.8	+31.5
Total Government	135.6	127.0	+ 8.6	+ 6.8
Total Federal Government	11.7	11.4	+ 0.3	+ 2.6
Total State Government	40.6	38.0	+ 2.6	+ 6.8
State Education	14.7	13.4	+ 1.3	+ 9.7
Other State Government	25.9	24.6	+ 1.3	+ 5.3
Total Local Government	83.4	77.7	+ 5.7	+ 7.3
Local Education	56.9	51.6	+ 5.3	+10.3
Other Local Government	26.5	26.0	+ 0.5	+ 1.9

NOTE: Totals may not add due to rounding and unpublishable components within each sector. All data are adjusted to a First Quarter, 1984 benchmark level.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

DEVELOPMENTS IN MANUFACTURING: HOURS AND EARNINGS IN 1984

South Carolina's factory workweek rose to 40.8 in 1984 after registering 40.6 hours the previous year. All of the increase occurred in durable goods as weekly hours in nondurables slipped.

The hard-good sector added 0.9 hour to the workweek reaching 41.9 for the year. Increased production spurred gains of at least one hour for workers in lumber and wood products; furniture and fixtures; fabricated metal products; and machinery, except electrical. One noticeable decline appeared among durables as stone, clay, and glass products lost 1.1 hours over the year.

Average weekly hours in nondurable goods edged down to 40.3 in 1984 from 40.4 the year before. Most of the momentum for the downturn was provided by chemicals and allied products (-0.7); and apparel and other textile products (-0.4). Textile mill products mirrored the 0.1 slip of the sector falling to 40.3. Textile manufacturers suffered from increasing pressure from cheaper imported goods. Some groups fared somewhat better in 1984; for example, food and kindred products padded the workweek by 2.6 hours.

The earnings picture improved during 1984 with positive contributions from both sectors. Production workers earned $0.25 per hour more than the $7.03 average of 1983.

Hourly earnings in nondurables reached $7.27 during the year and exceeded the previous year's average by $0.30. In paper and allied products wages surged $0.73 to record the best performance in the manufacturing industry. Significant gains were also noted in chemicals and allied products, and textile mill products.

The hard-good sector raised hourly pay $0.23 to $7.31. The strongest advance was made in instruments and related products where earnings jumped $0.70. Lumber and wood products, and machinery, except electrical, also recorded sizeable increases in 1984.

Weekly earnings approached $300.00 during the year with an average gain of $11.65. Among workers in durable goods, wages were up $15.96 over 1983's $290.28. Pay increases ranged from $1.62 in stone, clay, and glass products to $31.46 in machinery, except electrical. Nondurable earnings rose $11.22 to $292.81 in 1984. Paper and allied products, with an additional $34.92 per week, had the greatest advance for the year.

COMPARISON OF MANUFACTURING EARNINGS AND HOURS BY INDUSTRY
SOUTH CAROLINA
1983-1984

INDUSTRY	WEEKLY HOURS		HOURLY EARNINGS		WEEKLY EARNINGS	
	1984	1983	1984	1983	1984	1983
Manufacturing	40.8	40.6	$7.28	$7.03	$297.02	$285.42
Durable Goods	41.9	41.0	7.31	7.08	306.24	290.28
Lumber & Wood Products	44.8	43.6	6.60	6.08	295.55	265.09
Furniture & Fixtures	40.9	39.9	6.26	5.84	256.46	233.02
Stone, Clay & Glass Prods.	42.8	43.9	8.50	8.26	364.23	362.61
Fabricated Metal Prods.	41.0	39.9	7.06	6.81	289.88	271.72
Machinery, Except Electrical	42.7	41.4	7.92	7.41	338.23	306.77
Electrical & Electronic Equip.	40.1	39.3	6.37	6.34	255.36	249.16
Instruments & Related Products	40.5	40.4	7.16	6.46	290.14	260.98
Nondurable Goods	40.3	40.4	7.27	6.97	292.81	281.59
Food & Kindred Products	41.2	38.6	6.21	6.07	255.47	234.30
Textile Mill Products	40.3	40.4	6.79	6.44	273.44	260.18
Apparel & Other Textile Prods.	37.7	38.1	4.94	4.82	186.50	183.64
Paper & Allied Products	43.4	43.1	11.26	10.53	488.76	453.84
Printing & Publishing	39.7	39.2	7.41	7.37	294.21	288.90
Chemicals & Allied Products	41.9	42.6	10.60	10.16	444.44	432.82

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Current Employment Statistics Unit.

MANUFACTURING OVERTIME HOURS IN SOUTH CAROLINA

Overtime hours for South Carolina's manufacturing production employees rose an average 0.3 hour from 1983 to 1984. Both durable and nondurable goods registered increases. Durable goods recorded the largest over the year gain of 0.6 hour. Within the hard-good sector, noticable increases in overtime occurred in furniture and fixtures; and machinery, except electrical. Manufactures of soft-good products required a 0.2 hour gain in overtime from 1983 to 1984. Significant premium hours were experienced in food and kindred products, while all other major indusries reported minor hourly gains.

OVERTIME HOURS

	1983			1984		
	Mfg.	Dur.	Nondur.	Mfg.	Dur.	Nondur.
JAN.	2.4	2.2	2.5	3.3	3.2	3.3
FEB.	2.7	2.5	2.7	3.4	3.3	3.5
MAR.	2.6	2.4	2.7	3.3	3.2	3.4
APR.	2.8	2.7	2.8	3.5	3.3	3.5
MAY	2.8	2.7	2.9	3.3	3.2	3.4
JUN.	3.5	3.3	3.5	3.5	3.7	3.4
JUL.	3.3	2.9	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.3
AUG.	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.5	3.9	3.2
SEP.	3.6	3.3	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.4
OCT.	3.5	3.3	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.3
NOV.	3.2	3.2	3.7	3.5	3.7	3.4
DEC.	3.6	3.5	4.0	3.5	3.6	3.4

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

POTENTIAL GROWTH INDUSTRIES FOR SOUTH CAROLINA

The following industry groups have been identified as those which are less concentrated in uth Carolina than in the rest of the nation. In population, South Carolina comprises 1.35% of tional totals. The following industries account for considerably less than this percentage com- red with United States employment. Therefore, it can be suggested that these groups are poten- al growth industries for the state.

SIC	Title	S.C. as a Percent of U.S.
20	Food and Kindred Products	0.88%
21	Tobacco Manufacturers	0.96%
25	Furniture and Fixtures	1.03%
27	Printing and Publishing	0.65%
29	Petroleum Refining and Related	0.04%
31	Leather and Leather Products	0.09%
33	Primary Metal Industries	0.77%
34	Fabricated Metal Products	0.99%
36	Electrical and Electronic Equipment	0.96%
37	Transportation Equipment	0.34%
38	Instruments and Related Products	0.78%
39	Miscellaneous Manufacturing Industries	0.90%
41	Local and Interurban Passenger Transit	0.38%
42	Trucking and Warehousing	1.12%
45	Transportation by Air	0.22%
47	Transportation Services	0.92%
48	Communication	0.91%
50	Wholesale Trade - Durable Goods	0.87%
51	Wholesale Trade - Nondurable Goods	1.01%
56	Apparel and Accessory Stores	1.11%
58	Eating and Drinking Places	1.11%
60	Banking	0.87%
62	Security, Commodity Brokers, and Services	0.29%
63	Insurance Carriers	0.78%
65	Real Estate	1.01%
66	Combinations of Real Estate, Insurance, Loans, Law Offices	0.62%
67	Holding and Other Investment Offices	0.21%
73	Business Services	0.80%
75	Auto Repair, Services, and Garages	0.97%
78	Motion Pictures	0.53%
79	Amusement and Recreation Services	0.86%
80	Health Services	0.67%
81	Legal Services	0.84%
82	Educational Services	0.84%
83	Social Services	0.73%
86	Membership Organizations	0.30%
89	Miscellaneous Services	0.78%

Source: ES-202 - June, 1984

S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

STATE-BY-STATE COMPARISON

STATE	12 MONTH AVERAGE EMPLOYMENT ENDING JUNE 1984		12 MONTH AVERAGE WEEKLY WAGES ENDING JUNE 1984	
	EMPLOYMENT	RANK	WAGE	RANK
Alabama	1,262,614	24	$283.81	39
Alaska	197,844	50	$564.38	1
Arizona	1,090,698	28	$324.71	25
Arkansas	726,804	33	$279.49	47
California	10,276,548	1	$372.59	4
Colorado 1/	1,304,794	23	$348.79	11
Connecticut	1,449,437	22	$371.70	6
Delaware	264,528	44	$350.52	8
Florida	3,984,488	7	$306.48	34
Georgia	2,224,099	12	$314.18	30
Hawaii	387,872	41	$300.73	33
Idaho	302,536	43	$297.36	41
Illinois	4,381,610	4	$369.43	7
Indiana	1,986,424	14	$336.65	20
Iowa	1,004,178	29	$296.42	36
Kansas 1/	908,845	31	$308.70	29
Kentucky	1,090,960	27	$314.16	28
Louisana	1,506,085	20	$335.90	14
Maine	409,477	38	$275.99	48
Maryland	1,619,543	19	$326.51	24
Massachusett	2,661,809	10	$341.78	16
Michigan 1/	3,121,066	8	$394.84	2
Minnesota 1/	1,666,409	17	$333.37	18
Mississippi	761,701	32	$269.36	49
Missouri	1,867,041	15	$328.66	23
Montana	255,163	45	$290.29	40
Nebraska	578,630	34	$282.96	43
Nevada	401,800	40	$331.26	17
New Hampshire	411,370	39	$301.30	38
New Jersey	3,099,511	9	$369.92	5
New Mexico	444,629	37	$304.50	32
New York	7,191,007	2	$388.72	3
North Carolina	2,405,203	11	$288.20	44
North Dakota	224,150	46	$298.86	42
Ohio	3,957,006	6	$353.30	13
Oklahoma	1,094,139	25	$331.60	15
Oregon	931,054	30	$326.18	22
Pennsylvania	4,333,304	5	$335.89	19
Rhode Island	391,753	42	$299.85	37
☞ SOUTH CAROLINA	1,166,054	26	$284.55	46
South Dakota	217,080	47	$250.71	50
Tennessee	1,675,442	18	$300.36	35
Texas	6,052,054	3	$354.17	12
Utah	518,401	36	$319.21	27
Vermont	199,558	49	$284.62	45
Virginia	2,030,182	13	$311.95	31
Washington	1,514,469	21	$345.95	10
West Virginia	545,655	35	$329.41	21
Wisconsin 1/	1,827,763	16	$322.86	26
Wyoming	189,018	48	$343.79	9
U.S. Average	85,680,557		$325.20	

1/ Data estimated for one quarter.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Labor, Bureau of Labor Statistics, ES-202 12-Month Moving Averages.

INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA IN 1990

Growth in South Carolina's nonagricultural sector is expected to create a net 172,000 new jobs by 1990. The increase of 13.5% over 1984's level should push the total count of nonfarm employees to 1,442,000 by the end of the decade.

Primarily responsible for the upsurge in employment will be private industry, as opposed to the public arena. Leading the private sector's onslaught are expected to be services and retail trade. Under the influence of tourist-related, business, and health services, the service industry division should benefit to the tune of 92,000 additional jobs. Meanwhile, retail trade is forecast to show strength throughout, especially in eating and drinking places. The 1984 figure of 64,000 restaurant workers is projected to rise to 98,000 by 1990 as South Carolina mirrors nationals trends toward a service/trade-dominated economy. Less spectacular gains should occur in finance, insurance, and real estate; and transportation and public utilities.

Construction's 80,000 jobs in 1990 should be somewhat less than 1984's level; however, the building industry set record employment figures in 1984 with declining interest rates, a strong economy, and pent-up demand combining to produce a truly banner year, one which would be hard to duplicate without all of the same factors in place.

The one area of real concern, both currently and in the immediate future, is manufacturing.....but not all of manufacturing. An employment decline of 4,000 in nondurable goods is projected for 1990; at the same time, hard goods should increase 9,000. In the former group, layoffs in textile mills due to imports and automation are expected to knock the job count from 1984's 113,000 to 101,000 six years later. Employment losses are also forecast for apparel and other textile products. On the other hand, durable goods will continue to rise in response to pickups in machinery except electrical, and electronic machinery.

The number of jobs in the public sector should be up only 5% between 1984 and 1990. The biggest boost to this hike will originate in local government. Increases in the federal and state sectors are expected to be only 2,000 and 1,000, respectively.

1990 Projected Nonagricultural Employment in South Carolina
(Data rounded to the nearest thousand)

Industries	Actual 1984	Projected 1990
Total Nonagricultural Employment	1,270,000	1,442,000
Total Private	1,030,000	1,191,000
Construction	82,000	80,000
Manufacturing	378,000	384,000
Durable Goods	124,000	133,000
Lumber and Wood Products	15,000	14,000
Fabricated Metal Products	15,000	16,000
Machinery, Except Electrical	31,000	34,000
Electrical and Electronic Equipment	23,000	25,000
Nondurable Goods	255,000	251,000
Food and Kindred Products	14,000	16,000
Textile Mill Products	113,000	101,000
Apparel and Other Textile Products	50,000	47,000
Paper and Allied Products	15,000	16,000
Chemicals and Allied Products	33,000	36,000
Rubber and Miscellaneous Plastics Products	20,000	23,000
Transportation and Public Utilities	56,000	68,000
Trucking and Warehousing	15,000	18,000
Communication	12,000	18,000
Electric, Gas and Sanitary Services	17,000	19,000
Wholesale and Retail Trade	262,000	304,000
Wholesale Trade	53,000	62,000
Retail Trade	209,000	242,000
General Merchandie Stores	27,000	33,000
Food Stores	38,000	42,000
Eating and Drinking Places	64,000	98,000
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate	54,000	64,000
Banking	15,000	17,000
Insurance Carriers	12,000	13,000
Services	197,000	289,000
Hotels and Other Lodging Places	18,000	26,000
Health Services	41,000	52,000
Total Government	240,000	252,000
Total Federal Government	37,000	39,000
Total State Government	75,000	76,000
State Education	29,000	32,000
Other State Government	46,000	44,000
Total Local Government	128,000	136,000
Local Education	75,000	77,000
Other Local Government	53,000	59,000

Source: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

DISTRIBUTION OF INDUSTRY EMPLOYMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA 1980 and PROJECTED 1990

	1980 EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT 1980 EMPLOYMENT	PROJECTED 1990 EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT 1990 EMPLOYMENT	NET CHANGE 1980-1990	PERCENT CHANGE 1980-1990
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	1,239,200	100.0	1,453,830	100.0	214,630	17.3
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND FISHING	20,890	1.7	15,030	1.0	- 5,860	- 28.1
GOODS PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	466,040	37.6	462,380	31.8	- 3,660	- 0.8
MINING	1,880	0.2	1,950	0.1	70	3.7
CONSTRUCTION	73,650	5.9	79,840	5.5	6,190	8.4
MANUFACTURING	390,510	30.7	380,590	26.2	- 9,920	- 2.5
DURABLE GOODS	118,160	9.5	130,280	9.0	12,120	10.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	272,350	21.2	250,310	17.2	-22,040	- 8.1
SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES	752,270	60.7	976,420	67.2	224,150	29.8
TRANSPORATION & PUBLIC UTILITIES 1/	62,280	5.0	73,680	5.1	11,400	18.3
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	228,260	18.4	325,550	22.4	97,290	42.6
FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	48,230	3.9	63,910	4.4	15,680	32.5
SERVICES 2/	321,360	25.9	406,510	28.0	85,150	26.5
GOVERNMENT	92,140	7.4	106,770	7.3	14,630	15.9

1/ INCLUDES U.S. POSTAL SERVICES

2/ INCLUDES STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND EDUCATIONAL EMPLOYEES

TOTALS MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN SOUTH CAROLINA WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990

	ESTIMATED 1980	PROJECTED 1990	NET CHANGE 1980 - 1990	PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990
TOTAL, ALL INDUSTRIES	1,239,200	1,453,830	214,630	17.3
AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY & FISHING	20,890	15,030	- 5,860	-28.1
MINING	1,880	1,950	70	3.7
CONSTRUCTION	73,650	79,840	6,190	8.4
MANUFACTURING	390,510	380,590	- 9,920	- 2.5
DURABLE GOODS	118,160	130,280	12,120	10.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	14,710	13,910	- 800	- 5.4
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	4,790	5,310	520	10.9
STONE, CLAY & GLASS	10,990	12,350	1,360	12.4
PRIMARY METALS	6,200	7,050	850	13.7
FABRICATED METALS	13,890	15,660	1,770	12.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELECTRICAL	31,770	34,010	2,240	7.1
ELECTRICAL MACHINERY	22,040	25,110	3,070	13.9
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	2,990	5,290	2,330	76.9
INSTRUMENTS & RELATED PRODUCTS	5,950	6,500	550	9.2
MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURING	4,830	5,090	260	5.4

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

TOTAL EMPLOYMENT ESTIMATES BY MAJOR INDUSTRY IN SOUTH CAROLINA WITH NET CHANGE AND PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990
(continued)

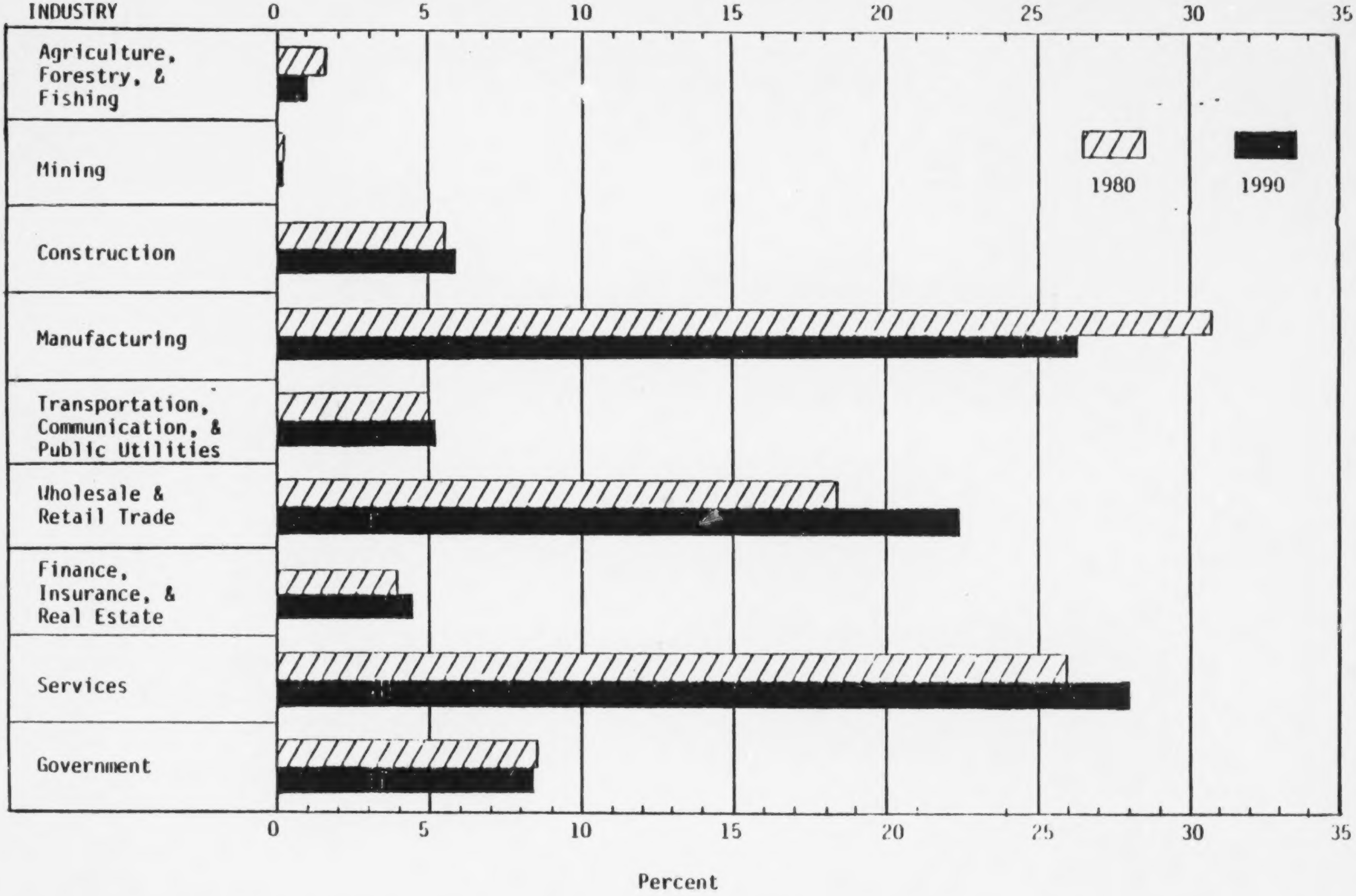
	ESTIMATED 1980	PROJECTED 1990	NET CHANGE 1980 - 1990	PERCENT CHANGE 1980 - 1990
NONDURABLE GOODS	272,350	250,310	-22,040	- 8.1
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	14,590	16,480	1,890	13.0
TOBACCO MANUFACTURERS	450	460	10	2.2
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	137,630	100,620	-37,010	-26.9
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PRODUCTS	46,570	46,610	40	0.1
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	14,270	16,280	2,010	14.1
PRINTING & PUBLISHING	7,380	9,890	2,510	34.0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	33,210	36,010	2,800	8.4
PETROLEUM PRODUCTS	410	470	60	14.6
RUBBER & MISCELLANEOUS PLASTICS	17,750	23,420	5,670	31.9
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS AND PUBLIC UTILITIES	62,280	73,680	11,400	18.3
TRANSPORTATION 1/	30,360	36,330	5,970	19.7
COMMUNICATIONS & PUBLIC UTILITIES	31,920	36,570	4,650	14.6
WHOLESALE & RETAIL TRADE	228,260	325,550	97,290	42.6
WHOLESALE TRADE	50,030	61,490	11,460	22.9
RETAIL TRADE	178,230	264,060	85,830	48.2
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	48,230	63,910	15,680	32.5
SERVICES 2/	321,360	406,510	85,150	26.5
GOVERNMENT	92,140	106,770	14,630	15.9

1/ INCLUDES U.S. POSTAL SERVICES EMPLOYEES
2/ INCLUDES STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT HOSPITALS AND EDUCATION EMPLOYEES

TOTAL MAY NOT ADD DUE TO ROUNDING

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1980 AND PROJECTED 1990



SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

EMPLOYMENT DEVELOPMENTS AND OUTLOOK BY OCCUPATION
1980-1990

Many different factors influence occupational trends in South Carolina. The dominant factor is the demand for goods and services by consumers, business, and government. Also affecting occupational employment are technology, organization and the supply-demand conditions of other occupations. Occupations are grouped into these nine major categories: 1) professional, technical and kindred; 2) managers and officials; 3) sales; 4) clerical; 5) crafts and kindred; 6) operatives; 7) service; 8) laborers, except farm; and 9) farmers and farm workers.

In 1980, total employment in all occupations was estimated at 1,239,200. By 1990, total employment is projected to be 1,453,830, an increase of 17.3%, or 214,630 workers.

Over 35% of the jobs added through 1990 will be in service occupations. Service employment is expected to increase by 41% between 1980 and 1990, adding 76,000 workers to the 1980 level of 185,020. The growing number of service workers is being influenced by an expanding population, rising personal income, increased leisure time, and an increasing concern for personal safety and health.

Clerical workers, and professional, and technical workers together represent another 34% of the expected total employment increase. Clerical occupations are projected to rise over 22%, adding 43,710 employees to the 1980 employment of 194,660, while professional and technical workers should increase 17% to 170,730. Growth in these two occupational categories are indicative of the growing demand for workers to perform jobs in research and development; health and educational services; and clerical fields produced by an expanding economy.

A combination of two factors create the annual average job openings for a particular occupation. First are openings due to new jobs resulting from expansion in the economy. The second component includes openings resulting from worker separations from the labor force due to retirement, disability, death, or other reasons. Total annual average job openings should number approximately 60,930 between 1980 and 1990, with an estimated 35%, or 21,090 openings, due to growth. The remaining 65%, or 39,840 will result from separations from the labor force. Occupations with a higher percentage of female workers traditionally have had higher replacement needs, since women have been more likely to withdraw from the labor force because of family responsibilities. This difference is declining, however, because female labor force participation rates are increasing, and women are staying in the labor force longer and withdrawing less often for family obligations.

AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS
SOUTH CAROLINA
1980 - 1990

MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	TOTAL OPENINGS	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH		OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	
		ACTUAL	PERCENT	ACTUAL	PERCENT
TOTAL, ALL OCCUPATIONS	60,930	21,090	35	39,840	65
PROFESSIONAL, TECHNICAL & KINDRED	8,190	2,890	34	5,390	66
MANAGERS & OFFICIALS	5,940	2,090	35	3,850	65
SALES WORKERS	4,540	1,740	38	2,800	62
CLERICAL WORKERS	11,200	4,330	39	6,870	61
CRAFTS & KINDRED WORKERS	4,890	1,390	28	3,500	72
OPERATIVES	5,290	250	5	5,040	95
SERVICE WORKERS	16,480	7,570	46	8,910	54
LABORERS, EXC. FARMS	4,270	990	23	3,280	77
FARMERS & FARM WORKERS	140	-160	-114	300	214

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

OCCUPATIONS 1/ RANKED BY THE HIGHEST NUMBER OF JOB OPENINGS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980 - 1990

OCCUPATION	AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS 1980 -- 1990	OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH		OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS	
		ACTUAL	PERCENT	ACTUAL	PERCENT
JANITORS, PORTERS, CLEANERS	2,420	870	36	1,550	64
SALES CLERKS	2,160	930	43	1,230	57
WAITERS OR WAITRESSES	1,870	1,260	67	610	33
SECRETARIES	1,880	550	29	1,330	71
CASHIERS	1,790	870	49	910	51
FOOD PREPARERS/FAST FOOD	1,640	1,080	66	550	34
GENERAL CLERKS, OFFICE	1,300	470	36	830	64
GUARDS & DOORKEEPERS	1,290	460	36	830	64
NURSES AIDES/ORDERLIES	1,070	490	46	580	54
TEACHERS/ELEMENTARY	1,040	110	11	930	88
STORE MANAGERS	1,020	410	40	610	60
NURSES, PROFESSIONAL	940	390	41	550	59
KITCHEN HELPERS	790	420	53	370	47
COOKS, SHORT ORDER/FAST FOOD	710	460	65	250	35
MANAGERS, RESTAURANT, COFFEE SHOP	700	450	64	250	36
TRUCK DRIVERS	700	330	47	370	53
COOKS, RESTAURANT	610	400	66	210	34
DELIVERY & ROUTE WORKERS	600	380	63	220	37
BOOKKEEPERS, HAND	580	230	40	350	60
LICENSED PRACTICAL NURSES	560	240	43	320	57
SUPERVISORS, NONWORKING	560	50	9	510	91
SEWING MACHINE OPR, REG. EQUIP. GAR.	560	- 50	- 9	610	109
TEACHERS, SECONDARY	530	50	11	480	89
HELPERS, TRADE	510	120	34	390	76
ACCOUNTING CLERKS	460	160	35	300	65
MAINTENANCE REPAIRERS, GENERAL UTILITY	420	210	50	210	50
TYPISTS	400	160	40	240	60
CARPENTERS	400	80	20	320	80
STOCK CLERKS, WAREHOUSE, ETC.	400	170	42	230	58
COOKS, INSTITUTIONAL	340	110	32	230	68
BANK TELLERS	330	150	45	180	55
RECEPTIONIST	320	130	41	190	59

1/ OCCUPATIONS WITH 300 OR MORE OPENING

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information/OES.

FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS 1/ IN SOUTH CAROLINA
1980 - 1990

OCCUPATIONS	EMPLOYMENT 1980	EMPLOYMENT 1990	CHANGE NET	CHANGE %
FOOD PREP & SERVICE WORKERS, FAST FOOD RESTAURANT	10,270	21,120	10,850	105.6
HOSTS/HOSTESSES	1,150	2,320	1,170	101.7
COOKS, SHORT ORDER/SPECIALTY FAST FOOD	4,750	9,360	4,610	97.1
COOKS, RESTAURANT	4,090	8,030	3,940	96.3
WAITERS OR WAITRESSES	13,490	26,130	12,640	93.7
DINING ROOM ATTENDANTS, BAR HELPERS	1,690	3,270	1,580	93.5
MANAGERS, RESTAURANT, COFFEE SHOP, ETC.	4,810	9,300	4,490	93.3
GAME OPERATORS, RIDE OPERATORS, CONCESSION WORKERS	410	790	380	92.7
BARTENDERS	1,540	2,960	1,420	92.2
COUNTER ATTENDANTS, LUNCHROOM, COFFEE SHOPS, ETC.	2,060	3,750	1,690	82.0
LIFEGUARDS	720	1,290	570	78.2
DESK CLERKS	1,550	2,750	1,200	77.4
COIN MACHINE SERVICERS	670	1,140	470	70.1
BAKERS, BREAD & /OR PASTRY	370	600	230	62.2
RECREATION FACILITY ATTENDANTS	620	970	350	56.5
GUARDS & DOORKEEPERS	8,750	13,360	4,610	52.7
DENTAL HYGIENTISTS	570	870	300	52.6
DENTAL ASSISTANTS	1,540	2,340	800	51.9
LAW CLERKS	430	650	220	51.2
KITCHEN HELPERS	8,480	12,710	4,230	49.9
PARALEGAL PERSONNEL	410	610	200	48.8
SHIPFITTERS	320	460	140	43.8
LAUNDRY OPERATORS, SMALL ESTABLISHMENTS	320	460	140	43.8
SALES AGENTS, REPRESENTATIVES, REAL ESTATE	1,010	1,450	440	43.6
HOUSEKEEPERS, HOTEL & MOTEL	1,040	1,490	450	43.3
MARINE MECHANICS/REPAIRERS	300	430	130	43.3
COMMERCIAL ARTISTS	350	500	150	42.9
MEDICAL ASSISTANTS	590	840	250	42.4
COIN MACHINE SERVICERS	570	810	240	42.1
RATERS	360	510	150	41.7
OPTICIANS	340	480	140	41.2
INSURANCE CLERKS, MEDICAL	1,100	1,550	450	40.9
MEDICAL LAB ASSISTANTS	1,230	1,730	500	40.7
MEDICAL LAB TECHNOLOGISTS	970	1,360	390	40.2

1/ OCCUPATIONS THAT EMPLOYED AT LEAST 300 WORKERS IN 1980 GREW BY 40% OR MORE BETWEEN 1980 AND 1990, RANKED BY PERCENT CHANGE.

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

OCCUPATIONS[1] WITH DECLINING EMPLOYMENT
1980 - 1990

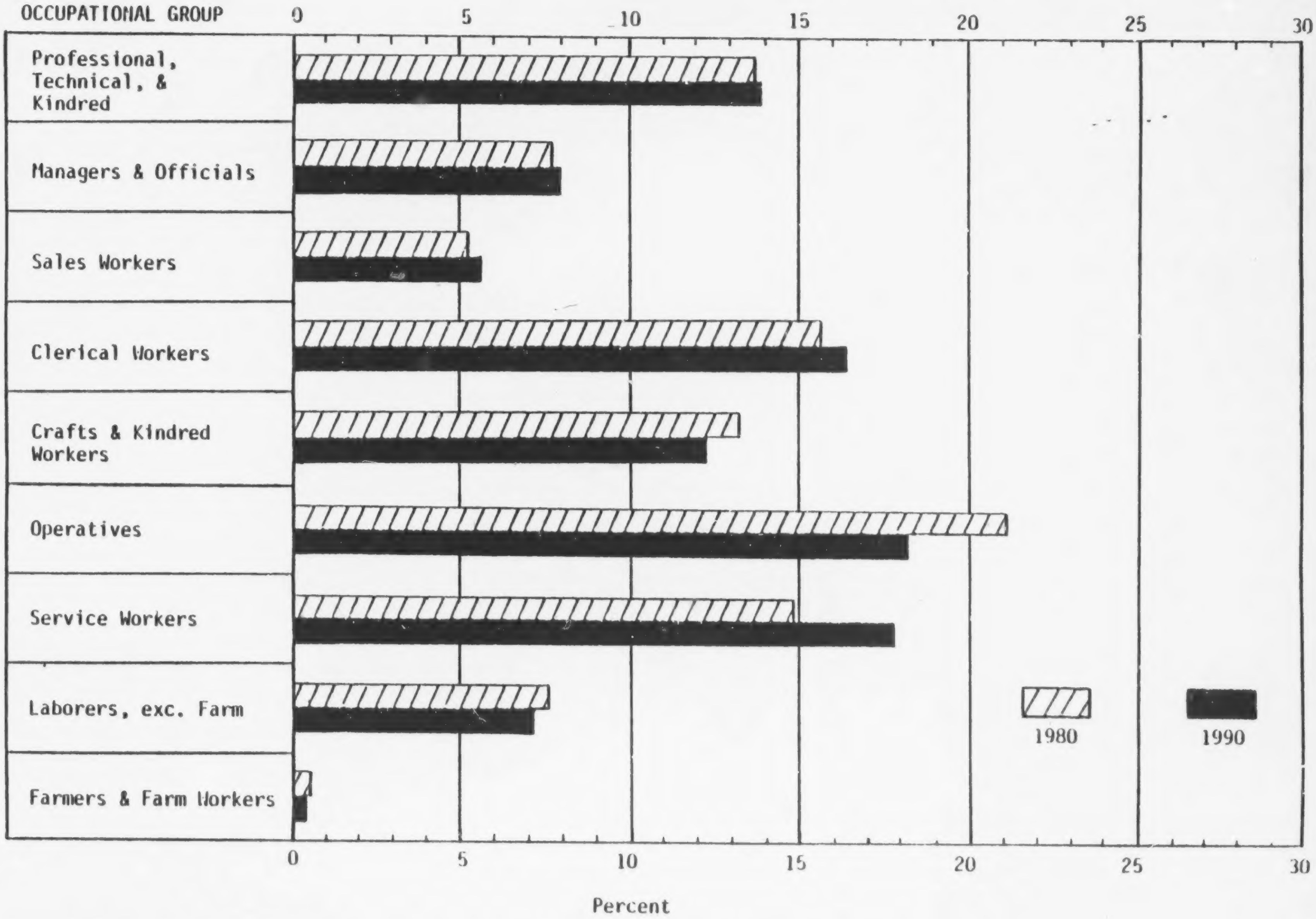
OCCUPATION	EMPLOYMENT 1980	EMPLOYMENT 1990	ACTUAL CHANGE 1980-90	ANNUAL AVERAGE OPENINGS
WEAVERS	10,650	7,320	-3,330	-100
LOOM FIXERS	4,820	3,310	-1,510	- 60
SECTION REPAIRERS & SETTERS	3,240	2,340	- 900	- 40
SPINNERS, FRAME	6,480	4,700	-1,780	- 30
BATTERY LOADERS	2,550	1,740	- 810	- 30
SPOOLER OPERATORS, AUTOMATIC	2,220	1,530	- 690	- 20
DOFFERS	5,550	4,140	-1,410	- 10
CLOTH GRADERS	1,800	1,250	- 550	- 10
SLASHER TENDERS	1,020	680	- 340	- 10
MIXERS/BLENDERS, CHEMICALS	1,830	1,700	- 130	- 10
FISHERS, HUNTERS, TRAPPERS	300	210	- 90	- 10

[1] OCCUPATIONS ARE RANKED IN ASCENDING ORDER BY AVERAGE ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS

NOTE: TEN OF THE 11 DECLINING OCCUPATIONS ARE TEXTILE RELATED. GAINS FROM OPENINGS DUE TO SEPARATIONS WERE CANCELLED OUT BY THE DOWNWARD MOVEMENT IN OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH.

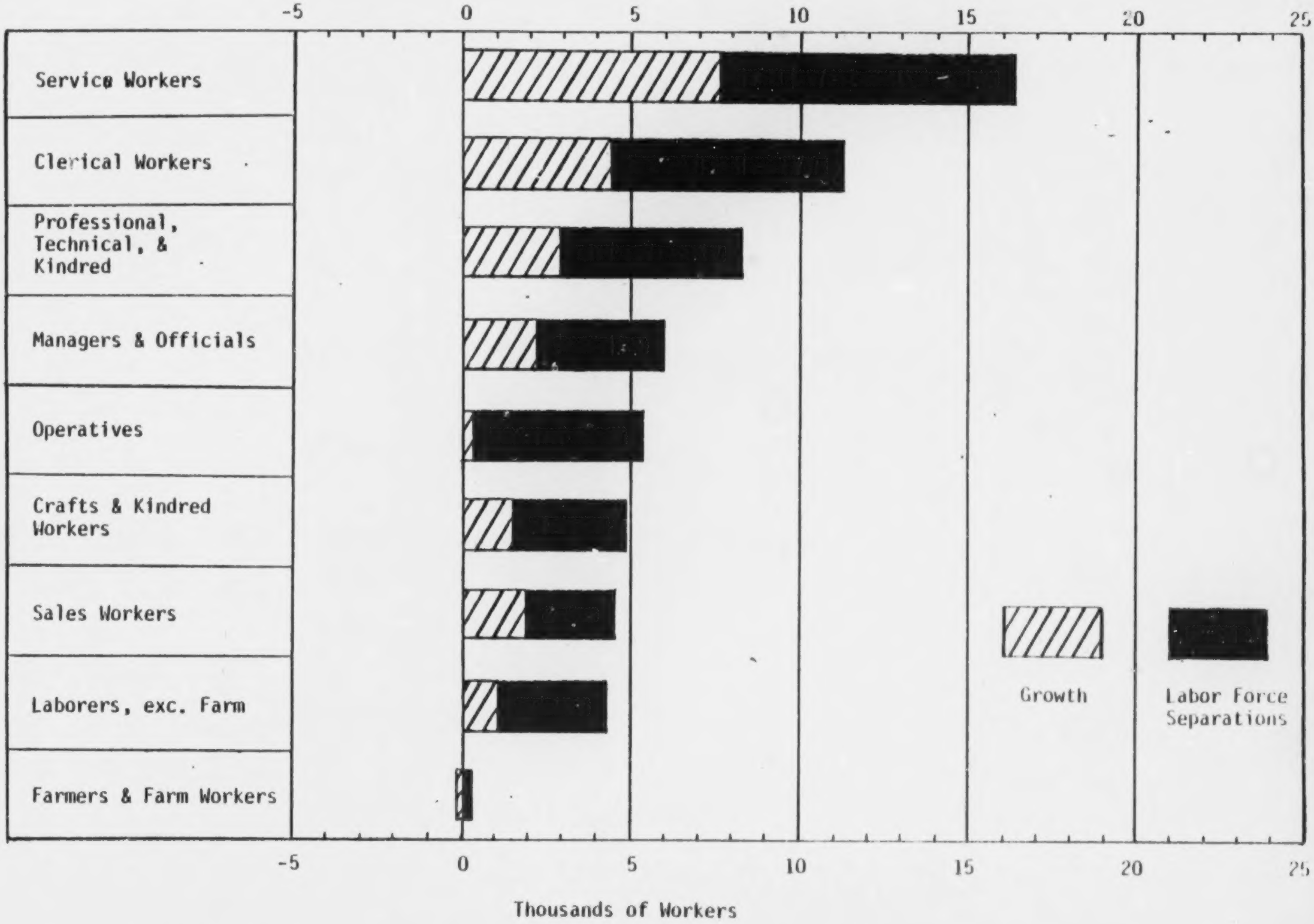
SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF TOTAL EMPLOYMENT BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL GROUP
SOUTH CAROLINA, 1980 AND PROJECTED 1990



SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

TOTAL ANNUAL JOB OPENINGS DUE TO GROWTH AND OPENINGS DUE TO LABOR FORCE SEPARATIONS — SOUTH CAROLINA, 1980-1990



SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

LABOR TURNOVER IN SOUTH CAROLINA

People change jobs. A recent national study of the Bureau of Labor Statistics revealed that only four out of ten workers have been employed with the same employer for over five years. Turnover in jobs is a function of many factors: career advancement; job dissatisfaction; automation; budgets; and other variables (retirement, illness, etc.).

The best labor turnover measure in South Carolina is the individual wage records submitted quarterly by employers covered by the Employment Security Law (as a requisite for Unemployment Insurance coverage). Wage items are reviewed by establishment each quarter to determine new hires, separations, and recalls.

New hiring activity parallels economic growth. The data and graphs on ensuing pages reflect both the total number of new hires and the rate expressed as a proportion of employment. The source used in this study defines a new hire as an employee wage item for a given employer that did not appear in any of the previous four quarters for that same employer. Thus, this measure counts both expansion and replacement hiring.

The separation from a job could be the result of a voluntary (found new job, withdrawal from the labor force, etc.) or involuntary (layoff, firing, etc.) action. In this study, a wage item that appeared in the previous quarter but did not show in the present quarter is considered a separation.

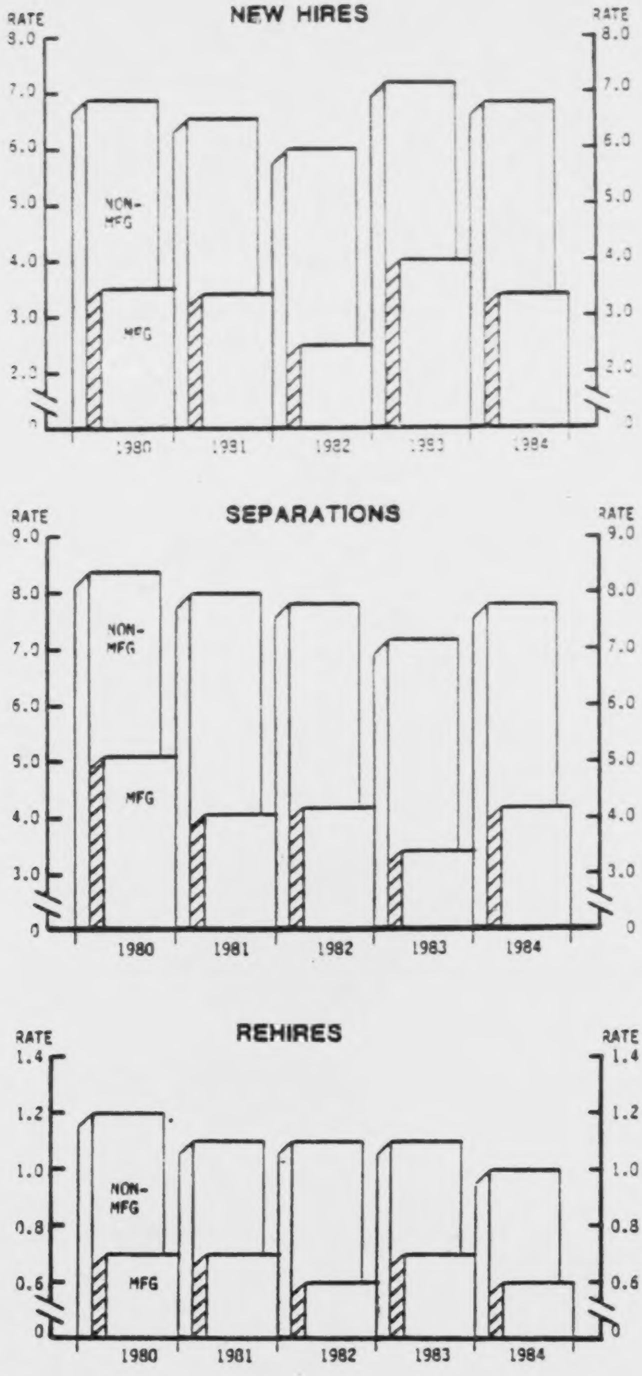
A rehire is a new wage item which was on the payroll in any of the first three of the previous four quarters.

SOUTH CAROLINA LABOR TURNOVER AND RATES
FISCAL YEARS 1980 to 1984 (in thousands)

FISCAL	NEW HIRES			SEPARATIONS			REHIRES		
YEAR	TOTAL	MFG	N/MFG	TOTAL	MFG	N/MFG	TOTAL	MFG	N/MFG
1980	767.2	170.5	596.7	972.6	242.2	730.4	136.1	32.0	104.4
RATE:	5.7	3.5	6.9	7.2	5.1	8.4	1.0	0.7	1.2
1981	747.8	161.2	586.5	899.5	194.3	705.2	132.0	31.6	100.1
RATE:	5.5	3.4	6.6	6.6	4.1	8.0	1.0	0.7	1.1
1982	642.6	111.3	531.4	871.0	187.5	683.4	128.2	28.6	99.7
RATE:	4.8	2.5	6.0	6.5	4.2	7.7	1.0	0.6	1.1
1983	672.1	118.8	553.2	790.6	145.2	645.4	131.5	31.5	99.9
RATE:	5.0	4.0	7.2	6.0	3.4	7.2	1.0	0.7	1.1
1984	839.1	159.3	676.3	963.3	192.8	766.4	123.6	27.4	95.7
RATE:	5.7	3.4	6.8	6.6	4.2	7.7	0.8	0.6	1.0

For more information about these special labor market data, contact the S.C. Employment Security Commission's Labor Market Information Economic Analysis Unit at 803-758-8983.

South Carolina
LABOR TURNOVER RATES



* Labor Turnover Rates (Per 100 Employees) are computed to annual average rates by dividing the quarterly new hires, separations, and rehires data by the appropriate annual average covered employment, then dividing the resulting percentage by twelve.

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

SOUTH CAROLINA NEW HIRE RATES
FISCAL YEAR 1984

	TOTAL NONAG. W & S	MFG	MINING	CONST.	TRANS. COMM. & P.U.	TRADE	FIN., INS. & R.E.	SERV.	GOV., PUB. ADMIN.
STATE TOTAL	5.7	3.4	3.2	12.5	3.0	8.6	5.0	5.8	3.4
ABBEVILLE	3.7	2.8	-	12.6	1.1	8.3	4.7	3.8	2.4
AIKEN	4.5	2.0	2.0	10.0	3.2	9.7	4.8	5.0	3.5
ALLENDALE	4.6	5.1	-	5.7	3.6	6.5	3.7	3.2	2.4
ANDERSON	5.0	3.2	1.5	10.3	3.3	8.4	4.3	5.3	4.0
BAMBERG	4.7	5.0	-	7.0	1.4	7.0	3.2	3.9	2.5
BARNWELL	4.8	3.4	-	11.0	2.6	8.1	4.4	4.3	2.8
BEAUFORT	8.2	5.3	-	15.4	6.2	9.8	6.2	7.1	3.5
BERKELEY	5.4	2.8	10.3	13.7	2.3	10.1	8.3	5.1	1.7
CALHOUN	3.3	2.4	2.0	11.9	2.2	6.4	1.2	4.2	2.2
CHARLESTON	6.3	2.2	10.3	12.9	3.7	9.4	6.8	6.1	2.3
CHEROKEE	5.0	3.8	2.1	11.4	2.7	9.8	4.1	3.5	3.5
CHESTER	3.1	1.6	-	8.0	2.2	6.5	2.6	4.0	3.8
CHESTERFIELD	4.4	3.5	3.3	12.2	2.2	7.6	4.3	5.0	3.4
CLARENDON	5.6	5.9	-	7.9	2.1	6.4	3.5	4.0	5.7
COLLETON	5.5	4.5	6.7	10.2	1.7	8.0	4.8	4.7	2.8
DARLINGTON	5.0	3.0	-	12.6	3.4	8.5	3.0	4.7	2.7
DILLON	5.8	6.2	-	13.2	3.1	7.6	8.0	3.1	3.1
DORCHESTER	7.2	6.2	4.6	15.2	4.1	9.8	4.6	5.7	3.6
EDGEFIELD	4.3	3.6	-	14.6	1.4	7.4	5.2	3.8	2.3
FAIRFIELD	4.6	4.0	1.3	9.0	1.6	8.0	3.0	6.4	3.4
FLORENCE	5.4	3.7	3.5	11.6	3.0	7.6	3.6	4.9	3.2
GEORGETOWN	6.2	2.6	1.4	8.8	7.4	9.4	12.2	5.0	3.5
GREENVILLE	6.1	4.4	1.6	10.7	3.1	8.1	4.1	6.2	5.2
GREENWOOD	4.0	2.3	1.2	9.4	1.9	7.6	3.7	4.2	3.8
HAMPTON	5.5	3.5	-	11.3	3.4	7.7	2.3	3.8	11.1
HORRY	10.0	4.8	7.5	16.5	3.4	12.4	11.0	9.3	5.8
JASPER	6.5	4.2	5.2	10.9	2.9	9.4	4.3	5.6	3.4
KERSHAW	4.2	2.5	2.4	9.2	5.2	8.4	3.9	4.5	3.6
LANCASTER	3.1	1.7	0.0	9.7	1.2	7.2	4.7	3.7	3.0
LAURENS	3.9	3.4	1.0	8.0	1.5	7.1	3.9	4.0	2.1
LEE	3.4	1.8	-	3.5	4.2	6.2	2.8	4.1	2.5
LEXINGTON	5.9	3.4	2.4	11.9	3.9	8.9	3.8	5.8	4.6
MCCORMICK	4.1	3.3	-	13.0	4.1	12.7	4.4	2.5	2.2
MARION	4.0	3.3	5.0	11.5	3.4	8.3	2.7	2.5	2.5
MARLBORO	4.6	4.4	3.3	10.6	1.6	7.9	3.8	3.4	2.9
NEWBERRY	4.3	2.9	-	11.2	4.8	7.4	3.4	4.3	2.6
OCONEE	4.6	3.9	-	11.8	0.8	7.9	8.4	4.2	4.8
ORANGEBURG	5.0	4.0	7.4	13.4	3.2	7.9	3.6	3.5	3.7
PICKENS	5.7	5.1	2.8	11.9	2.9	8.6	3.7	4.2	4.2
RICHLAND	5.6	3.8	1.6	11.1	2.2	8.2	4.0	5.8	2.4
SALUDA	4.4	4.0	-	9.8	2.5	6.5	3.3	3.3	2.4
SPARTANBURG	5.3	3.1	1.6	8.9	3.6	8.4	4.2	6.3	5.1
SUMTER	5.0	3.0	5.6	10.4	3.9	7.7	3.8	4.7	2.7
UNION	3.6	2.1	11.8	12.8	1.2	8.5	2.4	4.2	2.8
WILLIAMSBURG	3.9	2.5	-	14.6	1.4	6.0	2.8	3.9	3.9
YORK	5.7	3.8	-	11.1	1.1	9.2	3.2	7.9	4.9

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information, Economic Analysis Unit.

SOUTH CAROLINA SEPARATION RATES
FISCAL YEAR 1984

	TOTAL NONAG. W & S	MFG	MINING	CONST.	TRANS., COMM. & P.U.	TRADE	FIN., INS. & R.E.	SERV.	GOV., PUB. ADMIN.
STATE TOTAL	6.6	4.2	3.4	14.1	5.3	9.2	5.1	6.8	3.7
ABBEVILLE	5.2	4.8	-	10.4	3.9	8.0	4.6	5.0	3.5
AIKEN	5.8	3.8	2.5	10.8	3.5	9.2	4.9	7.4	4.0
ALLENDALE	5.2	4.5	-	9.3	2.5	7.1	7.1	4.9	4.6
ANDERSON	6.2	4.3	13.6	10.9	6.6	8.4	4.4	7.7	5.4
BAMBERG	5.6	5.3	-	9.4	2.3	8.4	2.8	5.4	3.4
BARNWELL	5.1	3.8	-	8.5	2.6	8.9	4.9	5.7	4.2
BEAUFORT	9.2	8.2	-	14.9	6.7	11.1	8.9	8.0	2.2
BERKELEY	6.3	4.2	5.4	18.2	2.3	10.5	8.1	5.1	1.8
CALHOUN	3.2	1.5	9.8	12.0	2.7	7.7	1.2	5.1	4.0
CHARLESTON	7.1	2.9	5.1	13.2	5.8	10.3	6.0	6.9	2.1
CHEROKEE	5.1	3.3	2.6	13.6	4.7	10.3	3.6	4.4	3.0
CHESTER	4.6	3.8	-	9.0	3.0	6.7	2.9	4.3	6.4
CHESTERFIELD	4.3	3.1	4.0	13.2	2.4	8.0	5.2	5.1	4.0
CLARENDON	7.4	9.7	-	7.4	5.0	7.8	3.4	4.6	6.9
COLLETON	6.4	5.0	9.4	15.7	2.7	8.8	4.7	5.6	3.0
DARLINGTON	5.1	2.7	-	13.0	3.3	8.2	3.8	5.9	3.6
DILLON	6.4	6.4	-	12.6	2.6	8.3	6.5	4.1	7.0
DORCHESTER	7.4	4.3	4.6	19.7	11.0	9.8	5.5	6.3	3.2
EDGEFIELD	4.4	3.4	-	15.6	1.4	6.9	6.8	4.2	4.0
FAIRFIELD	5.0	5.5	1.6	14.0	1.2	7.0	4.1	5.4	4.2
FLORENCE	6.7	5.4	5.4	12.0	4.9	8.6	5.1	6.2	4.3
GEORGETOWN	7.4	3.1	1.7	12.6	12.2	10.1	5.2	5.7	3.9
GREENVILLE	6.9	5.0	2.5	12.7	5.5	8.6	4.2	7.4	4.9
GREENWOOD	5.0	3.2	1.8	12.0	3.6	8.8	4.1	5.1	3.6
HAMPTON	5.8	3.9	-	17.1	7.1	8.3	5.3	4.3	3.9
HORRY	10.6	5.8	10.0	17.0	3.9	13.3	10.4	10.3	3.9
JASPER	8.6	6.9	8.0	15.6	2.1	11.4	3.2	7.3	7.3
KERSHAW	4.6	2.8	2.4	10.4	4.9	8.1	4.1	5.2	4.8
LANCASTER	4.3	3.0	0.9	11.9	6.1	8.2	3.0	4.4	3.1
LAURENS	4.2	3.5	1.7	12.5	1.9	7.4	3.6	4.7	2.5
LEE	5.6	5.6	-	7.8	3.6	6.4	2.3	4.7	6.8
LEXINGTON	6.6	4.0	2.0	13.4	5.5	9.1	4.3	6.8	4.4
MCCORMICK	5.3	5.0	-	14.1	5.4	10.1	5.5	3.2	4.4
MARION	5.9	5.5	0.0	14.4	5.0	9.7	3.2	4.6	3.3
MARLBORO	6.1	6.3	3.4	19.4	3.4	8.1	4.2	4.6	3.8
NEWBERRY	4.7	3.4	-	11.6	4.2	7.0	2.8	5.3	3.0
OCONEE	5.8	4.0	-	13.3	8.7	8.0	8.9	5.6	4.0
ORANGEBURG	5.5	3.6	7.4	13.1	4.3	8.0	3.2	4.8	7.9
PICKENS	5.8	4.4	2.8	14.2	3.4	8.6	4.1	5.3	3.6
RICHLAND	6.5	5.5	2.2	12.1	3.2	8.8	4.1	6.6	3.4
SALUDA	5.4	4.5	-	12.5	2.6	7.8	3.3	4.3	4.5
SPARTANBURG	6.0	3.8	2.7	10.7	5.0	9.0	4.7	7.2	4.6
SUMTER	5.6	2.9	4.1	12.0	4.1	8.6	3.9	5.8	2.8
UNION	4.2	2.9	3.9	14.3	1.7	7.4	2.8	5.7	2.8
WILLIAMSBURG	5.0	2.9	-	15.5	2.0	8.5	2.8	4.6	5.8
YORK	7.8	4.6	-	19.3	8.7	9.0	3.9	8.8	4.4

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Economic Analysis Unit.

SOUTH CAROLINA REHIRE RATES
FISCAL YEAR 1984

	TOTAL NONAG. W & S	MFG	MINING	CONST.	TRANS., COMM. & P.U.	TRADE	FIN., INS. & R.E.	SERV.	GOV., PUB. ADMIN.
STATE TOTAL	0.9	0.6	0.5	1.5	0.8	0.9	0.6	1.1	0.4
ABBEVILLE	0.8	0.8	-	1.7	0.2	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.6
AIKEN	0.7	0.4	0.6	1.2	0.5	0.9	0.6	1.2	0.4
ALLENDALE	1.0	0.6	-	2.4	0.4	1.3	3.9	1.3	0.7
ANDERSON	0.8	0.6	4.6	1.3	0.6	0.8	0.7	1.1	0.7
BAMBERG	0.8	0.6	-	2.5	0.3	1.3	0.3	1.0	0.6
BARNWELL	0.7	0.5	-	1.1	0.4	1.2	0.8	1.0	0.6
BEAUFORT	1.1	2.0	-	1.3	0.8	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.3
BERKELEY	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.4	0.4	0.9	0.7	0.9	0.2
CALHOUN	0.5	0.2	2.0	1.4	0.3	1.5	0.0	1.2	0.4
CHARLESTON	0.9	0.4	0.0	1.4	1.7	0.9	0.8	1.0	0.3
CHEROKEE	0.6	0.4	0.8	1.4	0.8	0.8	0.5	1.0	0.2
CHESTER	0.8	0.8	-	1.5	0.5	0.8	0.4	0.9	0.7
CHESTERFIELD	0.7	0.4	0.6	2.6	0.5	1.0	0.8	1.3	0.5
CLARENDON	1.2	0.7	-	1.4	0.3	1.0	0.7	1.0	4.2
COLLETON	0.9	0.6	1.5	2.3	0.3	1.3	0.8	1.0	0.3
DARLINGTON	0.9	0.4	-	1.0	0.5	1.2	0.5	1.7	0.5
DILLON	0.9	0.4	-	2.1	0.0	1.2	0.7	1.0	0.7
DORCHESTER	0.9	0.6	0.0	2.0	0.8	0.8	1.8	1.1	0.4
EDGEFIELD	0.8	0.5	-	1.8	0.2	0.8	0.4	1.4	0.5
FAIRFIELD	0.8	0.9	0.0	1.7	0.2	0.7	0.4	1.2	0.6
FLORENCE	1.2	1.9	0.6	1.4	0.5	1.0	0.5	0.9	0.4
GEORGETOWN	1.2	0.7	0.0	1.4	3.9	1.2	1.5	1.1	0.3
GREENVILLE	0.7	0.5	0.6	1.5	0.6	0.8	0.5	0.9	0.5
GREENWOOD	0.7	0.4	0.0	1.9	0.3	1.0	0.6	1.2	0.5
HAMPTON	0.9	0.7	-	1.8	0.7	1.1	0.5	1.1	0.5
HORRY	1.3	0.5	0.0	1.3	0.6	1.5	0.8	1.8	0.4
JASPER	1.2	1.4	1.7	2.3	0.2	1.4	0.1	1.2	0.6
KERSHAW	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.6	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.5
LANCASTER	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.6	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.5
LAURENS	0.6	0.6	0.4	2.0	0.4	0.8	0.6	0.9	0.3
LEE	1.2	0.5	-	1.6	0.5	1.0	0.5	1.3	3.4
LEXINGTON	0.8	0.7	0.2	1.4	0.5	0.9	0.7	1.1	0.4
MCCORMICK	1.0	0.9	-	4.8	0.8	0.7	0.6	0.8	0.8
MARION	1.3	1.3	0.0	1.9	1.2	1.7	0.6	1.4	0.5
MARLBORO	1.0	1.0	0.6	2.2	0.4	0.9	0.9	1.0	0.5
NEWBERRY	0.7	0.5	-	1.6	0.6	0.8	0.3	1.1	0.4
OCONEE	0.7	0.6	-	1.5	0.1	0.9	0.5	1.0	0.7
ORANGEBURG	0.8	0.5	0.0	1.4	0.4	1.0	0.9	0.9	0.6
PICKENS	0.7	0.5	0.7	1.7	0.6	0.8	0.8	0.6	0.6
RICHLAND	0.8	0.5	0.2	1.4	0.3	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.4
SALUDA	1.1	0.8	-	1.9	1.2	1.3	0.5	1.5	1.0
SPARTANBURG	0.7	0.4	0.4	1.4	0.7	0.9	0.6	1.0	0.5
SUMTER	0.8	0.4	0.4	1.5	0.7	0.9	0.5	1.1	0.3
UNION	0.7	0.5	0.0	1.9	0.5	0.7	0.1	1.3	0.4
WILLIAMSBURG	1.0	0.6	-	2.6	0.5	1.5	0.6	1.0	0.9
YORK	0.8	0.8	-	1.6	0.1	0.9	0.8	1.1	0.6

SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information Economic Analysis Unit.

UNEMPLOYMENT PROFILES

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT

The Unemployment Insurance (UI) Division of the South Carolina Employment Security Commission provides a stabilizing effect upon the state's economy by administering the UI Program in South Carolina. The primary functions of the UI Division are to determine those employers who are liable under the South Carolina Employment Security Law, to collect taxes and maintain records on those employers, and to pay unemployment insurance benefits to eligible workers who become unemployed. These workers comprise the insured unemployed.

Insured unemployment differs from total unemployment in that the former is concerned only with workers covered by the South Carolina Employment Security Law (approximately 90% of the work force in the state). The insured unemployment rate (IUR) measures the number of people filing claims for unemployment insurance benefits. The IUR is computed by dividing the number of insured unemployed by covered employment. The total unemployment rate (TUR) measures the total number of people able, available, and actively seeking work. The TUR is computed by dividing total unemployment by the total civilian labor force (made up of the total employed and unemployed).

In 1984, South Carolina showed an average decrease of 9,100 from 1983 levels. The highest insured unemployment rates were registered by McCormick (7.6%) and Union (7.2%) counties. These two counties are among several counties that are considered Labor Surplus Areas. Richland County exhibited the lowest rate of 1.6%.

The level of insured unemployment in the Regular UI program for 1984, at 27,800, recorded a 30.3% decrease in volume below 1983. The manufacturing industry, the largest in the state, had an annual average insured unemployment of 14,100, a decline of 23.4% below the 1983 level. Male claimants, at 12,900, represented 46.4% of the insured unemployed, while female claimants averaged 14,900 (53.6%). Weeks of current duration showed that the majority of claimants were unemployed for 1-4 weeks, with most of these in the manufacturing industry.

Among the occupational groups, clerical/sales, machine trades and structural work accounted for 16.5%, 16.2%, and 16.2% of the insured unemployment, respectively. All three of these occupational groups showed declines in insured unemployment during 1984. Unemployment in machine trades fell 40.0%, structural work dropped 33.8%, and clerical/sales declined 28.1% from the 1983 levels.

The largest portion of insured unemployment in 1984 was in the 22-34 age group. This group accounted for 45.7% of the total. This age group is comprised largely of people who have not been in the labor force long enough to gain work experience or build job seniority.

TABLE 1

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE 1/
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR 1984
SOUTH CAROLINA

	AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE		AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE
STATE TOTAL 2/	23,600	2.1			
ABBEVILLE	300	4.1	GREENWOOD	500	2.3
AIKEN*	500	1.2	HAMPTON	100	1.9
ALLENDALE	100	3.9	HORRY	1,100	2.3
ANDERSON*	1,400	2.8	JASPER	100	2.3
BAMBERG	200	3.8	KERSHAW	400	2.7
BARNWELL	200	2.8	LANCASTER	500	2.8
BEAUFORT	300	1.3	LAURENS	400	2.1
BERKELEY	400	1.1	LEE	200	3.2
CALHOUN	100	2.0	LEXINGTON	600	1.0
CHARLESTON	1,100	1.2	MCCORMICK	100	4.1
CHEROKEE	300	1.5	MARION	500	4.2
CHESTER	600	5.0	MARLBORO	400	5.1
CHESTERFIELD	300	1.9	NEWBERRY	200	1.6
CLARENDON	300	3.7	OCONEE	800	4.8
COLLETON	200	2.2	ORANGEBURG	600	2.2
DARLINGTON	600	3.0	PICKENS	800	2.8
DILLON	300	3.3	RICHLAND	1,100	1.1
DORCHESTER	200	1.0	SALUDA	200	4.1
EDGEFIELD	100	1.9	SPARTANBURG	1,500	1.9
FAIRFIELD	200	2.6	SUMTER	600	2.3
FLORENCE*	900	2.3	UNION	400	4.0
GEORGETOWN	600	3.8	WILLIAMSBURG	300	2.4
GREENVILLE	2,000	1.6	YORK*	1,000	2.2

MSA's (also see * note below)

CHARLESTON	1,700	1.2
COLUMBIA	1,700	1.0
GREENVILLE/ SPARTANBURG	4,300	1.8

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12 month average ending 3/83, adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios).

2/ Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out of State counts are omitted.

* Anderson and Florence Counties were designated as MSA's based on the 1980 Census. Aiken County is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA; and York County is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA.

SCESC
LMI/ES-UI

TABLE 2

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT VOLUME AND RATE 1/
BY COUNTY OF RESIDENCE FOR 1983
SOUTH CAROLINA

	AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE		AVERAGE VOLUME	RATE
STATE TOTAL 2/	32,700	3.0			
ABBEVILLE	300	4.1	GREENWOOD	900	4.3
AIKEN*	900	2.3	HAMPTON	200	3.9
ALLENDALE	200	7.7	HORRY	1,600	3.7
ANDERSON*	1,700	3.5	JASPER	100	2.3
BAMBERG	200	3.9	KERSHAW	500	3.5
BARNWELL	200	3.0	LANCASTER	700	3.8
BEAUFORT	500	2.4	LAURENS	900	4.8
BERKELEY	700	2.1	LEE	200	3.2
CALHOUN	100	1.9	LEXINGTON	1,000	1.7
CHARLESTON	1,900	2.2	MCCORMICK	200	7.6
CHEROKEE	500	2.7	MARION	500	4.2
CHESTER	500	4.3	MARLBORO	500	6.3
CHESTERFIELD	500	3.4	NEWBERRY	300	2.4
CLARENDON	300	3.7	OCONEE	700	4.5
COLLETON	400	4.5	ORANGEBURG	900	3.4
DARLINGTON	700	3.6	PICKENS	800	2.9
DILLON	200	2.1	RICHLAND	1,600	1.6
DORCHESTER	400	2.2	SALUDA	200	4.3
EDGEFIELD	200	3.3	SPARTANBURG	2,300	2.9
FAIRFIELD	200	2.6	SUMTER	700	2.8
FLORENCE*	1,200	3.3	UNION	700	7.2
GEORGETOWN	700	5.2	WILLIAMSBURG	400	3.5
GREENVILLE	3,000	2.4	YORK*	1,300	3.0

MSA's (also see * note below)

CHARLESTON	3,000	2.2
COLUMBIA	2,600	1.7
GREENVILLE/ SPARTANBURG	6,100	2.7

1/ Rate derived by dividing mid-week (week including the 12th) insured unemployment volume for county of residence by covered employment (12 month average ending 3/82, adjusted to county of residence by using BLS Census Share ratios).

2/. Counties will not add to state total since INA and Out of State counts are omitted.

* Anderson and Florence Counties were designated as MSA's based on the 1980 Census. Aiken County is part of the Augusta, Georgia MSA; and York County is part of the Charlotte-Gastonia, North Carolina MSA.

SCESC
LMI/ES-UI

TABLE 3

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
INDUSTRY BY SEX AND CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1984

INDUSTRY	INSURED UNEMPLOYED (ANNUAL AVERAGE) NUMBER	PERCENT	MALE	FEMALE	WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-4	5-14	15+
TOTAL	27,800	100.0	12,900	14,900	16,400	8,000	3,400
CONSTRUCTION	3,800	13.7	3,300	500	2,200	1,300	300
MANUFACTURING	14,100	50.7	5,700	8,400	9,100	3,300	1,700
TRANSPORTATION	800	2.9	500	300	400	300	100
TRADE	3,900	14.0	1,600	2,300	2,000	1,400	500
FINANCE	600	2.1	200	400	300	200	100
SERVICES	3,600	13.0	1,100	2,500	1,800	1,300	500
ADMINISTRATION	500	1.8	200	300	300	100	100
AGRICULTURE & MINING	500	1.8	300	200	300	100	100

TABLE 4

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
OCCUPATION BY CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1984

OCCUPATION	INSURED UNEMPLOYED NUMBER	PERCENT	WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT 1-4	5-14	15+
TOTAL	27,800	100.0	16,400	8,000	3,400
PROF., TECH., MGR.	2,600	9.4	1,500	700	400
CLERICAL/SALES	4,600	16.5	2,700	1,400	500
SERVICES	3,300	11.9	1,900	1,000	400
FARM., FISH., ETC.	600	2.2	300	200	100
PROCESSING	1,200	4.3	600	400	200
MACHINE TRADES	4,500	16.2	2,600	1,300	600
BENCH WORK	3,100	11.1	1,900	800	400
STRUCTURAL WORK	4,500	16.2	2,900	1,200	400
MISCELLANEOUS	3,400	12.2	2,000	1,000	400

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

1/ Excludes 114's (Mass Claims)

TABLE 5

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
AGE AND SEX BY CURRENT DURATION
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1984

WEEKS OF CURRENT UNEMPLOYMENT	INSURED UNEMPLOYED NUMBER	INSURED UNEMPLOYED PERCENT	AGE UNDER 45	AGE OVER 45
TOTAL	27,800	100.0	20,000	7,800
1-4	16,400	59.0	11,500	4,900
5-14	8,000	28.8	6,200	1,800
15 & Over	3,400	12.2	2,300	1,100
TOTAL MALE	12,900	46.4	9,700	3,200
1-4	7,700	27.7	5,700	2,000
5-14	3,800	13.7	3,000	800
15 & Over	1,400	5.0	1,000	400
TOTAL FEMALE	14,900	53.6	10,300	4,600
1-4	8,700	31.3	5,800	2,900
5-14	4,200	15.1	3,200	1,000
15 & Over	2,000	7.2	1,300	700

TABLE 6

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
AGE AND SEX OF THE INSURED UNEMPLOYED
SOUTH CAROLINA 1/
1984

AGE	INSURED UNEMPLOYED NUMBER	INSURED UNEMPLOYED PERCENT	MALE NUMBER	MALE PERCENT	FEMALE NUMBER	FEMALE PERCENT
TOTAL	27,800	100.0	12,900	100.0	14,900	100.0
UNDER 22	2,200	7.9	1,100	8.5	1,100	7.4
22-34	12,700	45.7	5,900	45.7	6,800	45.6
35-44	5,100	18.3	2,400	18.6	2,700	18.1
45-54	2,600	9.4	1,300	10.1	1,300	8.7
55-64	1,700	6.1	800	6.2	900	6.1
65 & Over	3,500	12.6	1,400	10.9	2,100	14.1

SOURCE: ES-203 Characteristics of the Insured Unemployed Report
South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

1/ Excludes 114's (Mass Claims)

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH CAROLINA
REGULAR UI CLAIMANTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1984

Long-term unemployment has many causes, ranging from structural changes (automation & technological advancements) to sociological conditions (discrimination & population shifts). Like the normal business cycle, the extent of long-term unemployment varies with the economy. Not only is long-term unemployment evident during recessionary periods, but it also occurs during economic expansion. This long-term unemployment is a result of basic economic problems in the labor market which can have dramatic effects (financial, mental, and physical) on the lives of individuals and families.

In this study, the long-term unemployed are defined as Regular UI Claimants in South Carolina who have been unemployed more than 15 consecutive weeks. Following this review, Table 1 features data relating to long-term unemployed UI claimants in South Carolina by county. This table provides invaluable information over and above the more frequently reported unemployment statistics.

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED
CALENDAR YEAR 1984
HIGHLIGHTS

--In South Carolina, almost 3 out of 20 claimants experienced long-term unemployment in 1983.

--In terms of counties, Marlboro had the largest percent (21.9%) of claimants with long-term unemployment; whereas Edgefield showed the lowest percentage (8.5%).

--Of the total long-term unemployed claimants in South Carolina in 1983, Greenville County registered the highest proportion, with 8.5% of the total. The lowest number of long-term unemployed among the counties was recorded by Edgefield County. The large number of manufacturing layoffs and plant closings in 1983/84 contributed to Greenville's high proportion of long-term unemployment.

--The state's largest population centers, Greenville, Spartanburg, Richland, and Charleston Counties accounted for almost 26% of the total long-term unemployed in South Carolina in 1984.

--The percentage of claimants experiencing long-term unemployment in South Carolina decreased from 19.3% in 1983 to 13.7% in 1984.

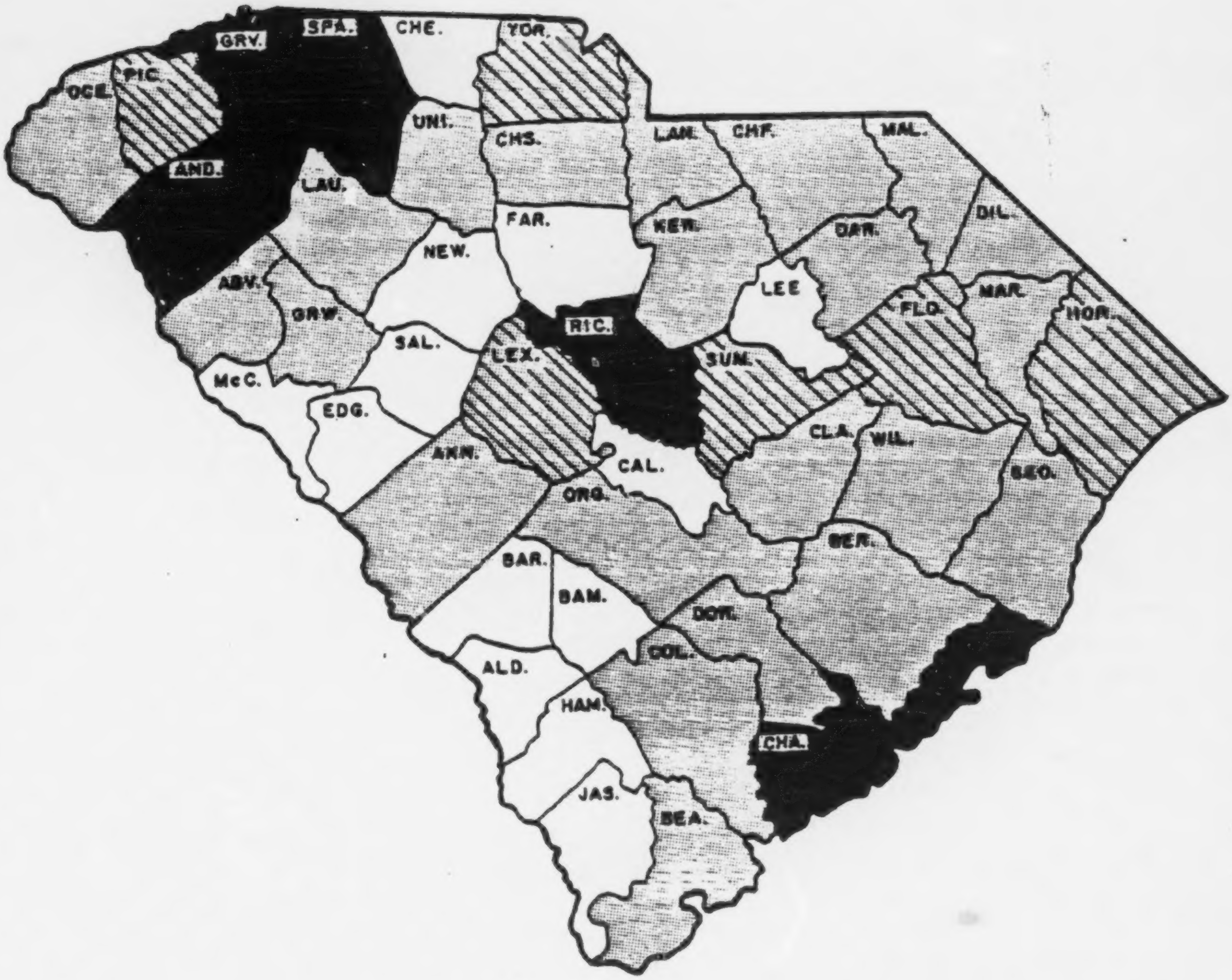
TABLE 1

LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED IN SOUTH CAROLINA BY COUNTY
REGULAR UI CLAIMANTS
CALENDAR YEAR 1984

	% DISTRIBUTION OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT	% OF CLAIMANTS EXPERIENCING LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT
STATE TOTAL	100.0	13.7
ABBEVILLE	1.0	10.9
AIKEN	2.5	16.3
ALLENDALE	0.5	14.4
ANDERSON	5.1	12.2
BAMBERG	0.9	18.4
BARNWELL	0.6	11.3
BEAUFORT	1.4	13.6
BERKELEY	2.5	17.1
CALHOUN	0.4	14.1
CHARLESTON	6.6	17.5
CHEROKEE	0.8	9.0
CHESTER	2.0	10.4
CHESTERFIELD	1.2	13.3
CLARENDON	1.5	16.9
COLLETON	1.0	13.9
DARLINGTON	2.2	12.6
DILLON	1.0	10.2
DORCHESTER	1.2	17.2
EDGEFIELD	0.3	8.5
FAIRFIELD	0.6	12.6
FLORENCE	4.0	15.1
GEORGETOWN	2.6	13.4
GREENVILLE	8.5	14.1
GREENWOOD	1.8	11.3
HAMPTON	0.4	11.5
HORRY	4.3	11.7
JASPER	0.2	10.5
KERSHAW	1.2	10.6
LANCASTER	2.3	14.7
LAURENS	1.8	13.9
LEE	0.6	12.3
LEXINGTON	3.4	16.3
MCCORMICK	0.7	19.3
MARION	1.6	10.7
MARLBORO	2.8	21.9
NEWBERRY	0.8	12.6
OCONEE	1.9	9.5
ORANGEBURG	2.3	12.3
PICKENS	3.9	16.3
RICHLAND	5.9	15.8
SALUDA	0.5	10.5
SPARTANBURG	5.0	11.4
SUMTER	3.5	17.3
UNION	1.4	11.3
WILLIAMSBURG	1.6	15.2
YORK	3.7	12.1

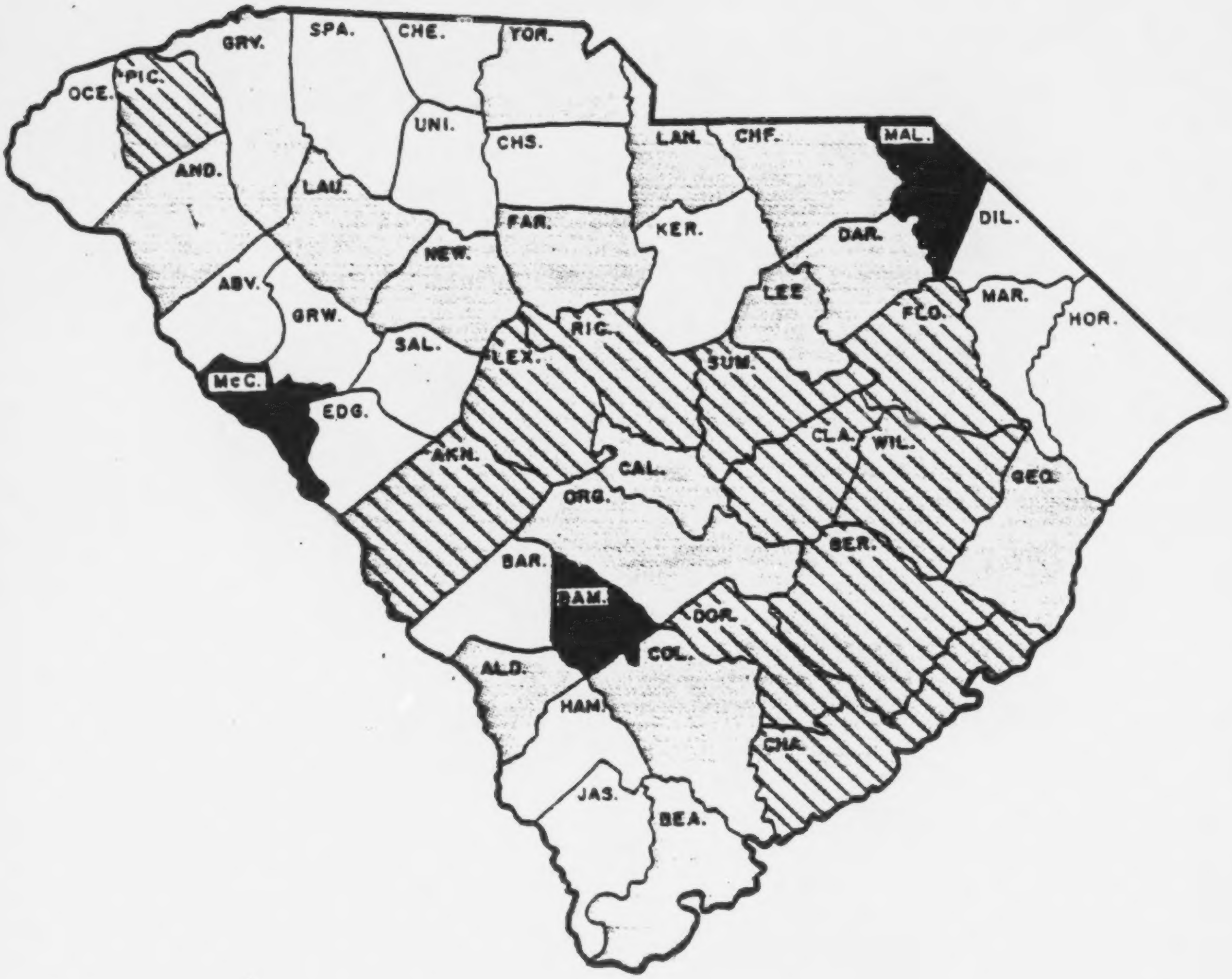
SOURCE: S.C. Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYED BY COUNTY
AS A PERCENT OF STATE TOTAL
1984



SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security
Commission, Labor Market Information.

CLAIMANTS EXPERIENCING LONG-TERM UNEMPLOYMENT AS A PERCENT OF TOTAL UI CLAIMANTS SOUTH CAROLINA, BY COUNTY 1984



■ 18.0% and Above

▨ 15.0% to 17.9%

░ 12.0% to 14.0%

☐ Below 12.0%

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information.

JOB SERVICE ACTIVITIES

JOB SERVICE APPLICANTS

The South Carolina State Employment Service (Job Service) serves as the focal point in major communities where workers may file applications for work and employers seeking workers may have access to the community's largest and most centralized labor supply. To assist in placing individuals in jobs, Job Service has a state-wide automated Job Matching System whereby faster and better service to applicants and employers is achieved.

In an effort to make the primary objective of placement service fully effective, Job Service offers a wide variety of services to applicants and employers. These services include: testing; employment counseling; job development; technical assistance to employers; and the collection and dissemination of labor market information useful to employers, workers, and agencies concerned with employment.

There were 276,628 applicants available for services in South Carolina's Job Service offices during the nine-month period from October 1, 1983 - June 30, 1984. Applicants under the age of 22 made up nearly 25% of the total applicants available. Over 56% were between the ages of 22 and 39. The age group 40 and older accounted for nineteen percent of the total applicants available.

More than half (51%) of the applicants were females. Sixty-three percent of the total applicants available had at least a high school education. And 21% received some form of educational training in an institution of higher learning (technical school, college, etc.).

Twelve percent of the applicants were veterans. Of these total veterans available, 47% served during the Vietnam Era. Of the total applicants available, 6% were classified as handicapped. There were 114,575 applicants referred to jobs between October 1, 1983 and June 30, 1984 (41% of total applicants available). Individuals placed totaled 55,826 (20% of all applicants available).

In terms of major occupational categories of fully registered applicants, the largest number of active applicants as of June 30, 1984 were classified under the clerical and sales grouping. This occupational category accounted for 16,272 applicants, or 19% of the total active file. The second largest category was service occupations, with 13,460, or 16% of the active file. Among those active applicants classified as eligible claimants, again the clerical and sales category was the largest with 7,463 applicants, or 18% of the total. The machine trades category followed with 6,701 (16% of the total eligible claimants in the active file).

SUMMARY OF SERVICES PERFORMED BY SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE
AS REPORTED IN ESARS 1/
OCTOBER 1983 - June 1984

CHARACTERISTICS OF APPLICANTS	TOTAL APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	INDIVIDUALS REFERRED TO JOBS		INDIVIDUAL PLACED				INDIV. COUNS.	INDIVIDUALS ENROLLED IN TRAINING	INDIVIDUALS TESTED	APPLICANTS FOR WHOM JDA's* WERE MADE
		TOTAL	NONAG.	TOTAL	PERCENT OF APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL TOTAL	NONAGRICULTURAL OVER 3 DAYS				
TOTAL	276,628	114,575	108,418	55,826	20.2	49,767	46,823	10,263	4,671	21,438	27,581
AGE											
Under 22	68,410	34,746	32,565	20,271	29.6	18,162	17,608	2,589	2,419	5,324	4,122
22-39	156,149	62,849	60,166	28,015	17.9	25,341	23,589	6,093	1,951	13,700	16,656
40 & Older	51,858	16,897	15,611	7,496	14.5	6,222	5,590	1,580	298	2,401	6,796
SEX											
Male	136,628	61,184	57,161	30,764	22.5	26,836	25,337	5,118	2,270	8,634	17,328
Female	139,845	53,352	51,224	25,037	17.9	22,912	21,468	5,145	2,399	12,793	10,246
HIGHEST SCHOOL GRADE COMPLETED											
Less Than High School	100,691	38,419	34,157	20,970	20.8	16,805	16,046	3,176	1,895	3,485	7,844
High School and Above	175,054	75,563	73,698	34,759	19.9	32,894	30,714	7,080	2,622	17,934	19,723
EHTNIC GROUP											
White	143,471	58,036	57,139	26,348	18.4	25,543	24,101	4,134	1,409	11,107	14,692
Black	128,998	54,143	50,138	27,717	21.5	23,718	22,262	5,973	3,224	10,078	12,479
VETERAN	32,144	17,177	16,918	7,929	24.7	7,644	7,288	2,295	365	2,342	11,492
Disabled	1,799	1,029	1,018	483	26.8	473	450	336	17	107	739
Vietnam Era	15,001	8,287	8,193	3,827	25.5	3,724	3,565	1,009	158	1,112	5,395
HANDICAPPED	15,536	5,981	5,859	2,985	19.2	2,873	2,734	1,801	194	757	2,616
MIGRANTS	2,810	2,667	58	2,630	93.6	30	26	58	0	2	208
ELIGIBLE CLAIMANTS	100,570	24,861	24,637	8,450	8.4	8,267	7,889	2,242	629	4,184	10,693

*JDA--Job Development Attempt

SOURCE; ESARS Tables 3, 4, 5, and 6, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

1/ ESARS--Employment Security Automated Reporting System

SERVICES PROVIDED TO APPLICANT GROUPS BY THE SOUTH CAROLINA JOB SERVICE AS REPORTED IN ESARS 1/
OCTOBER 1983 - June 1984

SERVICES RENDERED	TOTAL	YOUTH-UNDER 22		45 YEARS AND OLDER		MINORITY		VETERAN	
		NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL	NUMBER	PERCENT OF TOTAL
New Applicants	134,355	41,513	30.9	14,157	10.5	61,340	45.7	15,074	11.2
Applicants Renewed	80,151	20,166	25.2	8,727	10.9	43,577	54.4	9,057	11.3
Counseled	10,263	2,589	25.2	1,043	10.2	6,112	59.6	2,295	22.4
Tested	21,438	5,324	24.8	1,227	5.7	10,296	48.0	2,342	10.9
Enrolled In Training	4,671	2,419	51.8	154	3.3	3,248	69.5	365	7.8
Job Development Contacts Made	27,581	4,122	14.9	4,727	17.1	12,860	46.6	11,492	41.7
Referred To Jobs	114,575	34,746	30.3	10,601	9.3	56,294	49.1	17,177	15.0
Nonagricultural	108,418	32,565	30.0	9,705	9.0	51,095	47.1	16,918	15.6
Agricultural	7,690	2,597	33.8	1,039	13.5	6,228	81.0	579	7.5
Placed On Jobs	55,826	20,271	36.3	4,704	8.4	29,327	52.5	7,929	14.2
Nonagricultural	49,767	18,167	36.5	3,833	7.7	24,135	48.5	7,644	15.4
Over 3 Days	46,823	17,608	37.6	3,404	7.3	22,661	48.4	7,288	15.6
Agricultural	6,454	2,205	34.2	936	14.5	5,518	85.5	366	5.7
After Counseling	2,539	639	25.2	240	9.5	1,533	60.4	748	29.5
After Job Development	4,402	1,130	25.7	496	11.3	2,289	52.0	1,054	23.9
Inactivated	200,052	50,659	25.3	23,102	11.5	94,135	47.1	21,690	10.8
With Positive Terminal Service 2/	54,814	20,780	37.9	4,402	8.0	29,428	53.7	7,623	13.9
With Other Service	76,054	15,758	20.7	9,101	12.0	33,715	44.3	12,593	16.6
With No Service	69,184	14,121	20.4	9,599	13.9	30,992	44.8	1,474	2.1
Active File (6-30-84)	102,261	22,893	22.4	13,889	13.6	52,608	51.4	14,088	13.8

1/ Employment Security Automated Reporting System

2/ Positive Terminal Service includes Job Placement or Enrollment In Training

SOURCE: ESARS Table 91, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

DISTRIBUTION OF JOB SERVICE ACTIVE FILE
BY MAJOR OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY IN SOUTH CAROLINA
OCTOBER 1983 - JUNE 1984

			FEMALE		VETERANS		45 YEARS & OLDER		MINORITY	
OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORY	TOTAL	PERCENT OF TOTAL	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT	TOTAL	PERCENT
ALL OCCUPATIONS	86,392	100.0	45,641	100.0	12,938	100.0	12,939	100.0	43,051	100.0
PROFESS. TECH., & MGR.	7,051	8.2	3,401	7.5	1,674	12.9	1,346	10.4	2,009	4.7
CLERICAL & SALES	16,272	18.8	12,936	28.3	1,674	12.9	1,874	14.5	6,351	14.8
SERVICES	14,844	17.2	10,748	23.5	1,253	9.7	2,732	21.1	10,925	25.4
FARM & FISHERY	1,082	1.3	343	0.8	93	0.7	208	1.6	730	1.7
PROCESSING	2,541	2.9	1,088	2.4	330	2.6	447	3.5	1,339	3.1
MACHINE TRADES	11,508	13.3	4,904	10.7	2,156	16.7	2,077	16.1	4,520	10.5
BENCH WORK	6,244	7.2	4,955	10.9	322	2.5	996	7.7	3,181	7.4
STRUCTURAL WORKER	10,751	12.4	412	0.9	3,039	23.5	1,504	11.6	4,134	9.6
MISCELLANEOUS	9,182	10.6	1,957	4.3	2,109	16.3	1,347	10.4	5,125	11.9

SOURCE: ESARS Table 96-1, South Carolina Employment Security Commission,
Labor Market Information

APPLICANT SUPPLY PER JOB OPENINGS DEMAND FOR SOUTH CAROLINA
OCTOBER 1983 - JUNE 1984

OCCUPATIONAL GROUP	ACTIVE APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	ACTIVE APPLICANTS (06-30-84)	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS		APPLICANTS AVAILABLE PER OPENINGS RECEIVED	ACTIVE APPLICANTS PER UNFILLED OPENINGS	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	UNFILLED			
Professional, Technical and Managerial	18,046	7,051	39,113	825	0.5	8.5	$4.35
Clerical	30,229	13,444	13,223	2,869	2.7	4.7	3.88
Sales	7,593	2,828	2,955	547	2.6	5.2	3.93
Domestic	2,417	1,384	1,689	85	1.4	16.3	3.75
Other Service	30,692	13,460	13,374	2,242	2.3	6.0	3.61
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	2,775	1,082	1,405	188	2.0	5.8	3.48
Processing	5,670	2,541	2,513	353	2.3	7.2	4.58
Machine Trades	27,441	11,508	6,152	1,160	4.5	9.9	5.48
Bench Work	15,578	6,244	7,424	699	2.1	8.9	4.12
Structural Work	28,866	10,751	12,800	1,966	2.3	5.5	5.13
Motor Freight and Transportation	7,161	2,777	1,983	257	3.6	10.8	5.00
Packaging and Material Handling	14,580	6,072	6,727	1,169	2.2	5.2	4.49
Miscellaneous	811	333	235	73	3.5	4.6	4.95

SOURCE: ESARS Tables B07 and 96-1, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 75 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 20 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1983 - JUNE 1984

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS -PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
003161014	Electronics Technician	184	18	10	2	10.2	$ 8.65
007061014	Mechanical Engineer	103	17	4	2	6.1	10.99
012167066	Systems Analysts, Electronic Data Processing	49	22	12	4	2.2	8.69
020162014	Programmer, Business	84	11	4	4	7.6	8.63
029261010	Laboratory Tester	96	24	15	3	4.0	5.38
045107010	Counselor	349	82	41	5	4.3	5.97
075374010	Nurse, General Duty	109	45	28	7	2.4	5.97
078381014	Medical-Laboratory Technician	116	12	7	2	9.7	5.57
079367010	Medical Assistant	128	7	6	1	18.3	4.25
079371010	Dental Assistant	189	14	7	3	13.5	3.27
079374014	Nurse, Licensed Practical	370	38	22	8	9.7	4.88
090227010	Faculty Member, College or University	141	220	206	6	0.6	5.66
091227010	Teacher, Secondary School	402	17,167	17,167	8	0.0	4.22
092227010	Teacher, Elementary School	439	14,832	14,853	2	0.0	4.57
159124010	Counselor, Camp	15	49	28	4	0.3	3.21
160167010	Accountant	360	41	17	6	8.8	7.39
162157038	Purchasing Agent	219	19	8	4	11.5	8.64
163167018	Manager, Sales	229	9	4	1	25.4	3.96
165067010	Public-Relations Representative	112	8	7	1	14.0	6.38
169167010	Administrative Assistant	518	112	92	4	4.6	5.49
169167034	Manager, Office	474	21	4	4	22.6	4.50
185167014	Manager, Automobile Service Station	98	11	4	0	8.9	3.75
185167046	Manager, Retail Store	1,376	121	50	11	11.4	4.82
187167106	Manager, Food Service	752	64	27	16	11.8	5.34
187167186	Residence Supervisor	77	6	4	0	12.8	4.81
189167034	Security Officer	174	13	9	2	13.4	7.10
195107010	Caseworker	137	57	51	3	2.4	5.58
195107022	Social Group Worker	76	20	18	0	3.8	3.57

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 75 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 20 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1983 - JUNE 1984
(continued)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
201362010	Legal Secretary	527	121	62	11	4.4	3.64
201362014	Medical Secretary	99	25	19	1	4.0	4.79
201362030	Secretary	2,379	552	270	42	4.3	4.79
203362010	Clerk-Typist	542	200	135	11	2.7	3.91
203582030	Keypunch Operator	567	121	87	7	4.7	4.57
203582066	Typist	48	76	50	2	0.6	4.24
205362014	Employment Clerk	18	28	26	0	0.6	3.35
205367054	Survey Worker	24	57	42	9	0.4	3.50
206362010	File Clerk I	250	17	14	0	14.7	3.38
209562010	Clerk, General	5,533	3,623	2,071	176	1.5	3.41
209587026	Mail Clerk	110	13	12	0	8.5	4.62
210382014	Bookkeeper I	1,105	187	97	13	5.9	4.61
210382018	Bookkeeper II	300	65	38	0	4.6	4.45
211362010	Cashier I	1,749	267	208	25	6.6	3.34
211362018	Teller	386	165	148	14	2.3	3.84
211462010	Cashier II	4,301	1,789	1,458	248	2.4	3.38
213362010	Computer Operator	484	59	29	5	8.2	5.72
214382014	Billing Typist	44	24	17	1	1.8	4.49
215482010	Payroll Clerk	140	27	10	3	5.2	4.67
216482010	Accounting Clerk	779	164	96	17	4.8	4.66
217382010	Proof-Machine Operator	43	28	28	0	1.5	N/A
219362010	Administrative Clerk	3,410	993	652	39	3.4	4.35
222387058	Stock Clerk	1,055	313	170	93	3.4	3.60
235462010	Central-Office Operator	84	28	5	0	3.0	4.30
235662022	Telephone Operator	270	59	31	6	4.6	3.95
237367038	Receptionist	1,009	245	155	9	4.1	3.99
238362010	Hotel Clerk	268	138	60	21	1.9	3.67
245362014	Ward Clerk	129	3	3	0	43.0	5.10
249367074	Teacher Aide II	667	1,196	1,078	96	0.6	3.37
250257010	Sales Agent, Insurance	286	125	24	63	2.3	3.68

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 75 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 20 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1983 - JUNE 1984
(continued)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
254357014	Sales Representative, Advertising	59	31	15	7	1.9	1.04
261357050	Salesperson, Men's & Boy's Clothing	83	18	10	2	4.6	4.21
261357062	Salesperson Shoes	134	57	38	2	2.4	3.89
261357066	Salesperson, Women's Apparel and Accessories	285	84	49	4	3.4	3.20
273353010	Salesperson, Automobiles	149	30	19	2	5.0	.91
279357050	Salesperson, General Hardware	132	50	25	5	2.6	3.01
279357054	Salesperson, General Merchandise	1,059	402	291	40	2.6	3.02
279357062	Salesperson, Parts	141	62	32	3	2.3	4.02
290477014	Sales Clerk	1,447	470	345	41	3.1	3.45
290477018	Sales Clerk, Food	209	39	17	3	5.4	3.49
292353010	Driver, Sales Route	576	182	118	10	3.2	3.87
292483010	Coin Collector	91	12	6	0	7.6	4.16
299137010	Manager, Department	250	46	37	5	5.4	3.78
299357014	Telephone Solicitor	120	209	129	17	0.6	3.31
301474010	House Worker, General	997	346	256	13	2.9	3.37
309677010	Companion	343	172	101	14	2.0	2.13
311477014	Counter Attendant Lunchroom or Coffee Shop	533	814	710	56	0.7	3.36
311477030	Waiter/Waitress, Informal	2,120	1,001	680	110	2.1	1.76
311477038	Waiter/Waitress, Take Out	82	66	62	3	1.2	3.18
311677010	Cafeteria Attendant	268	101	86	0	2.7	3.17
312474010	Bartender	294	118	64	12	2.5	3.67
313361014	Cook	2,109	1,013	753	100	2.1	3.52
313361022	Cook, Short Order I	1,473	446	263	83	3.3	3.38
313361026	Cook, Specialty	25	22	15	4	1.1	3.40
313361030	Cook, Specialty, Foreign Food	37	26	5	1	1.4	5.15
313381010	Baker	61	26	16	3	2.3	3.51
315361010	Cook	733	97	66	5	7.6	4.05
316684018	Meat Cutter	290	50	28	7	5.8	5.17
317684014	Pantry Goods Maker	201	41	22	3	4.9	3.68

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 75 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 20 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1983 - JUNE 1984
(continued)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
317687010	Cook Helper	112	184	56	127	0.6	3.34
318687010	Kitchen Helper	2,010	778	595	46	2.6	3.40
319137010	Food-Service Supervisor	101	21	17	1	4.8	5.56
323687010	Cleaner, Hospital	256	36	30	5	7.1	3.45
323687014	Cleaner, Housekeeping	2,155	634	463	80	3.4	3.53
332271010	Cosmetologist	195	14	5	2	13.9	1.67
355674014	Nurse Aide	3,083	314	279	18	9.8	3.46
355674018	Orderly	215	20	16	0	10.8	3.23
355677010	Food-Service Worker, Hospital	292	84	46	0	3.5	3.35
359677010	Attendant, Children's Institution	237	40	24	5	5.9	2.80
359677018	Nursery School Attendant	607	170	98	1	3.6	3.35
363682018	Presser, Machine	336	32	18	3	10.5	3.38
363684018	Presser, Hand	185	15	10	1	12.3	3.38
372667018	Correction Officer	131	336	383	10	0.4	5.28
372667034	Guard, Security	779	521	422	44	1.5	4.41
372667038	Merchant Patroller	597	246	155	31	2.4	4.51
375263014	Police Officer I	164	23	15	3	7.1	6.41
381687014	Cleaner, Commercial or Institutional	2,396	839	654	38	2.9	3.45
389684010	Exterminator	52	20	9	1	2.6	3.77
404687010	Farmworker, Field Crop II	134	0	0	0	0.0	N/A
408161010	Landscape Gardener	177	245	170	74	0.7	3.35
504382014	Heat Treater I	29	54	3	1	0.5	4.12
519687022	Foundry Worker, General	61	87	63	22	0.7	5.50
521687086	Nut Sorter	91	0	0	0	0.0	N/A
525687082	Poultry-Dressing Worker	38	115	110	5	0.3	4.30
526381010	Baker	24	33	9	31	0.7	5.10
529686014	Cannery Worker	97	315	315	4	0.3	5.93
556685038	Injection-Molding-Machine Tender	67	26	18	3	2.6	4.00
557382010	Extruder Operator	76	73	66	4	1.0	5.18
558585014	Chemical Operator II	111	170	112	4	0.7	7.23
589685102	Yarn-Texturing-Machine Operator	161	2	1	0	80.5	4.76

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 75 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 20 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1983 - JUNE 1984
(continued)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE	APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
600280022	Machinist	617	262	200	37	2.4	5.89
600380018	Machine Set-Up Operator	153	37	36	1	4.1	4.93
601280046	Tool-and-Die Maker	88	26	13	4	3.4	8.43
609684014	Laborer, General	21	27	17	2	0.8	3.66
609685018	Production-Machine Tender	1,109	737	533	260	1.5	6.27
615482022	Punch-Press OperatorI	102	11	8	2	9.3	5.60
617685026	Power-Press Tender	16	87	81	6	0.2	4.73
619360014	Metal Fabricator	50	35	32	0	1.4	4.40
620261010	Automobile Mechanic	1,130	338	150	60	3.3	4.80
620261022	Construction-Equipment Mechanic	97	32	17	5	3.0	6.66
621281014	Airframe-and-Power-Plant Mechanic	117	8	6	0	14.6	3.40
625281010	Diesel Mechanic	261	73	37	10	3.6	6.18
625281034	Small-Engine Mechanic	80	39	16	7	2.1	4.22
637261014	Environmental-Control-System Installer-Servicer	240	74	30	13	3.2	6.22
637664010	Environmental-Control-System Installer-Servicer Helper	102	38	23	5	2.7	4.32
638281014	Maintenance Mechanic	887	238	181	28	3.7	6.91
638281018	Millwright	462	67	58	5	6.9	6.56
638684018	Maintenance-Mechanic Helper	70	28	20	2	2.5	4.33
639281018	Sewing-Machine Repairer	91	42	21	7	2.2	5.20
649380010	Machine Set-Up Operator, Paper Goods	7	20	8	2	0.4	5.43
649685014	Bag-Machine Operator	22	97	80	6	0.2	4.5
660280010	Cabinetmaker	75	43	31	11	1.7	4.72
680685018	Card Tender	298	31	18	2	9.6	5.01
681685154	Yarn Winder	494	148	129	28	3.3	6.72
682685010	Spinner, Frame	1,300	115	89	8	11.3	4.87
683682038	Weaver	1,976	197	161	11	10.0	5.66
683686010	Battery Loader	763	29	24	2	26.3	5.07
685665014	Knitting-Machine Operator	400	42	33	5	9.5	4.55
712687010	Assembler, Hospital Supplies	22	38	37	1	0.6	5.60
720281018	Television-and-Radio Repairer	46	24	8	3	1.9	4.90

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 75 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 20 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1983 - JUNE 1984
(continued)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE	APPLICANTS PER-OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
721684022	Electric-Motor Assembler	25	119	125	1	0.2	6.28
726261010	Electronics Assembler, Developmental	6	82	82	0	0.1	4.67
726381010	Electronic Inspector I	45	27	16	1	1.7	4.38
726684018	Electronics Assembler	506	1,208	1,173	17	0.4	3.64
729687010	Assembler, Electrical Accessories I	82	24	23	0	3.4	5.78
739687030	Assembler, Small Products	105	175	172	1	0.6	4.15
741684026	Painter, Spray I	172	48	27	2	3.6	4.75
750384010	Tire Builder, Automobile	41	123	89	34	0.3	12.00
780381018	Furniture Upholsterer	36	30	18	4	1.2	4.79
785261010	Alteration Tailor	81	41	16	4	2.0	3.52
787682046	Sewing-Machine Operator	3,553	1,492	1,335	196	2.4	3.45
789687066	Garmet Folder	75	1	1	0	75.0	N/A
789687070	Garmet Inspector	484	31	23	5	15.6	3.07
804281010	Sheet-Metal Worker	621	189	100	38	3.3	5.84
805261014	Boilermaker I	114	145	143	1	0.8	11.01
807381010	Automobile-Body Repairer	259	89	36	19	2.9	2.86
809687022	Laborer, Shipyard	22	40	38	11	0.6	5.09
819384010	Welder, Combination	677	133	115	4	5.1	5.34
819684010	Welder, Production Line	82	9	10	0	9.1	5.45
824261010	Electrician	1,397	443	290	47	3.2	6.61
827684010	Appliance Assembler, Line	133	337	320	18	0.4	5.02
828281010	Electronics Mechanic	373	46	24	13	8.1	7.79
829281014	Electrical Repairer	190	69	38	12	2.8	7.03
840381010	Painter	1,164	372	290	22	3.1	4.42
842361018	Plasterer	34	24	19	2	1.4	5.70
842664010	Taper	61	40	3	11	1.5	4.94
844364010	Cement Mason	581	113	58	13	5.1	4.16
850683010	Bulldozer Operator I	103	35	17	5	2.9	5.45
589683010	Operating Engineer	743	115	71	19	6.5	5.00
860381022	Carpenter	2,316	1,071	633	157	2.2	5.57
861381018	Bricklayer	377	147	61	18	2.6	7.17
862381018	Pipe Fitter	1,040	203	132	61	5.1	9.98

APPLICANTS AND JOB OPENINGS RECEIVED - SOUTH CAROLINA
(AT LEAST 75 APPLICANTS AVAILABLE OR 20 OPENINGS RECEIVED)
OCTOBER 1983 - JUNE 1984
(continued)

NINE DIGIT DOT	JOB TITLE	APPLICANTS AVAILABLE	NONAGRICULTURAL OPENINGS			APPLICANTS PER OPENING RECEIVED	AVERAGE WAGE
			RECEIVED	FILLED	UNFILLED 30 DAYS OR MORE		
862381030	Plumber	230	114	54	13	2.0	5.54
862684014	Laborer, Construction or Leak Gang	167	141	116	11	1.2	4.02
864381010	Carpenter Layer	68	33	16	3	2.1	3.62
866381010	Roofer	313	134	67	21	2.3	3.53
869664014	Construction Worker I	5,122	3,065	2,337	251	1.7	3.79
869687026	Construction Worker II	2,123	1,961	1,771	68	1.1	4.02
899281014	Maintenance Reparier, Factory or Mill	195	34	21	5	5.7	5.96
899381010	Maintenance Repairer, Building	700	305	151	64	2.3	3.78
899684022	Maintenance-Repairer Helper, Factory or Mill	61	274	215	3	0.2	3.35
904383010	Tractor-Trailer-Truck Driver	1,851	365	225	52	5.1	4.78
905663014	Truck Driver, Heavy	1,722	274	173	13	6.3	4.50
906683022	Truck Driver, Light	1,011	268	195	17	3.8	5.54
913463010	Bus Driver	405	33	24	3	12.3	3.75
915467010	Automobile-Service-Station Attendant	385	120	77	6	3.2	3.52
919687014	Cleaner II	240	81	65	5	3.0	3.41
920587018	Packager, Hand	2,304	365	326	19	6.3	4.47
920685078	Packager, Machine	340	43	40	0	7.9	6.61
920687014	Bagger	174	91	42	19	1.9	3.30
921663010	Bridge-or-Gantry-Crane Operator	78	11	6	2	7.1	5.31
929686010	Bakery Worker	41	68	66	1	0.6	4.53
929687022	Laborer, Salvage	38	41	37	3	0.9	3.35
929687030	Material Handler	6,476	5,314	4,452	876	1.2	5.12

CHARACTERISTICS OF WIN 1/ REGISTRANTS IN SOUTH CAROLINA
FISCAL YEAR 1984

CHARACTERISTICS OF REGISTRANTS	TOTAL REGISTRANTS	ENTERED EMPLOYMENT	PERCENT OF TOTAL REGISTRANTS
Total	15,210	1,986	13.1
Age			
Under 22	1,405	150	10.7
22-44	11,853	1,739	14.7
45 & Over	1,948	97	5.0
Sex			
Male	767	70	9.1
Female	14,440	1,916	13.3
Highest School Grade Completed			
Less than High School	9,310	851	9.1
High School and Above	5,897	1,135	19.2
Ethnic Group			
White	2,512	338	13.5
Black	12,602	1,638	13.0

SOURCE: ESARS Table 30, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

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1/ Work Incentive Program, administered under Title III of the Social Security Act.

TARGETED JOBS TAX CREDIT PROGRAM
(TJTC) ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS AND CERTIFICATIONS
BY MONTH FOR SOUTH CAROLINA
FISCAL YEAR 1984

DATE	ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATIONS	CERTIFICATIONS
October 1983	1,710	811
November 1983	1,541	627
December 1983	1,336	694
January 1984	1,419	638
February 1984	1,598	738
March 1984	1,808	869
April 1984	1,805	889
May 1984	1,713	791
June 1984	2,817	1,266
July 1984	3,054	1,614
August 1984	2,297	1,217
September 1984	1,550	860

SOURCE: TJTC Activities Report, South Carolina Employment Security Commission, Labor Market Information

For more information about the TJTC employer tax credit program, contact your nearest Job Service office.

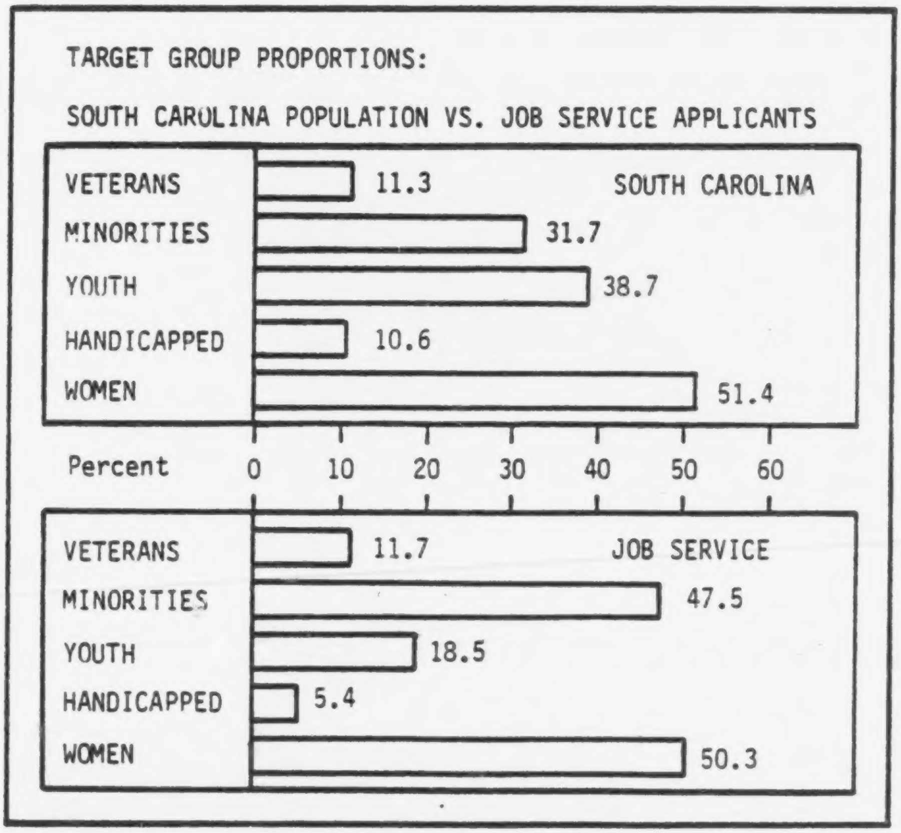
SPECIAL LABOR FORCE GROUPS

SPECIAL LABOR FORCE GROUPS

Within the labor force, there are groups of individuals who face special problems in relation to the job market. Beyond the obvious impact of recessionary influences on the ability of these individuals to get and keep jobs, there are many other barriers hindering their success in the job market. These barriers range from inadequate job skills and experience to personal and family problems. They often exist largely because of the characteristics of individuals in the groups.

Because of the problems they face, members of these special labor force groups often need particular employment-related services to increase their chances of success in the job market. The South Carolina Job Service makes special efforts to identify individuals of these groups and provide needed services.

This section includes a discussion of these special labor force groups and the job-related problems they face. Also provided are characteristic profiles of each group, based on applicant data from South Carolina Job Service files.



VETERANS

For programs under Job Service and the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), veterans are considered to be those persons who served on active military duty and were discharged, separated, or released with other than a dishonorable discharge.

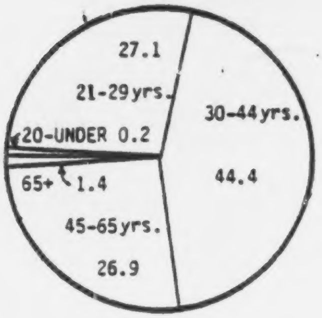
Veterans face special problems in the labor force, since they were often out of touch with the civilian job market during their years of service. Many veterans have serious problems in marketing their military skills and experience in civilian industry. Their military backgrounds often do not fit smoothly into skill areas required for available jobs. Also, because of their years of military experience and skills, many veterans have unrealistic wage expectations. They often expect to receive wages equal to or higher than what they received while in active service. However, this is often not the case in reality. In fact, veterans are sometimes only offered entry-level wages because of their lack of experience in civilian work. They often must compete for jobs with non-veterans who have more time and experience in the civilian world of work.

The attitudes of both veterans themselves and employers can have a detrimental effect on veterans seeking employment. The attitudes of veterans may be affected by such things as feelings of bitterness and disappointment from serving during wartime and returning home to face readjustment to civilian life. On the other hand, some employers may be unwilling to recognize military experience and skills as a basis for successful performance in civilian jobs.

The following charts present a characteristic profile of veteran applicants who were available for services through the South Carolina Job Service during Fiscal Year 1984.

VETERANS *

AGE



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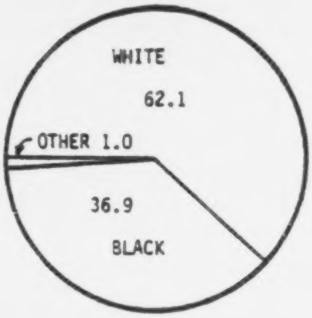

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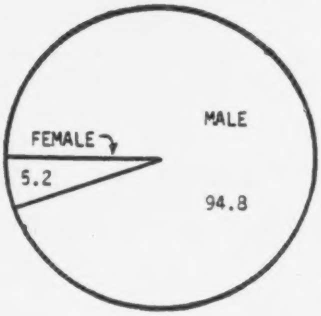

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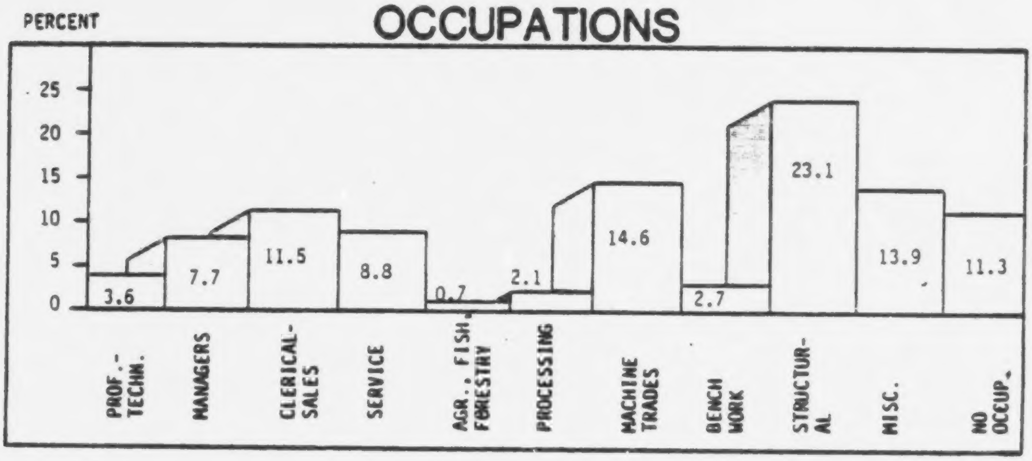

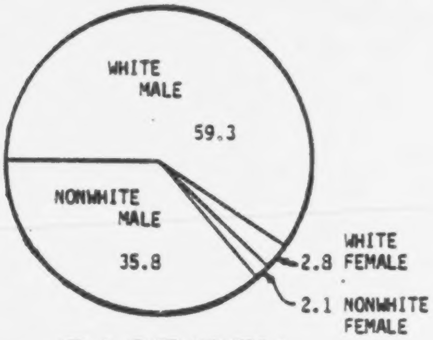

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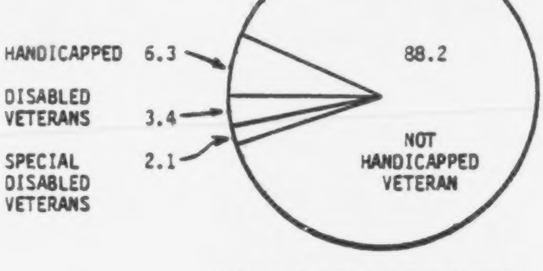


HANDICAPPED

* Characteristic computations are derived from a total of 40,629 individual Job Service applicants available, who were designated as Veterans in South Carolina during CY 1984.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, LMI/EA

MINORITIES

The minorities target group includes all individuals who are classified in categories other than "white, not Hispanic." Lack of skills is the single most prevalent deterrent to gainful employment for minorities. Because of background and financial status, these individuals often have not recieved the opportunity to obtain job skills that would help them successfully maintain employment. Lack of basic education is also a major problem for this group. The combination of poor skills and education often block minorities from building sufficient levels of work experience to qualify them for available jobs.

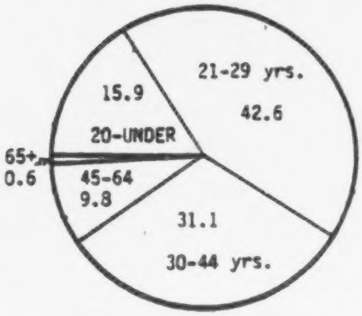
Other important employment barriers among minorities include child and transportation arrangements. A large proportion of the minority population is composed of female heads of household, many with small children. These women must work to support their families, so they are faced with making arrangements for their children during working hours. Also, because of their financial situations, many minority persons are unable to afford reliable personal transportation. Public transportation often cannot be arranged for particular locations or job schedules, making transportation a definite job-related problem.

Employer attitudes related to race and minority status can also present problems. In some cases, employers tend to allow their opinions of minority applicants to be influenced by stereotypes connected with the particular minority group as a whole. This can have a very negative effect on a minority individual's chances for employment.

The following charts provide a characteristic profile of minority applicants who were available for services through the South Carolina Job Service during Fiscal Year 1984.

MINORITIES *

AGE



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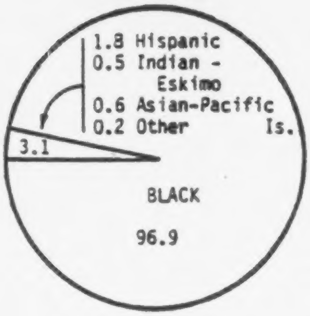

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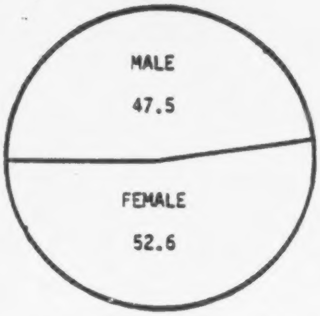

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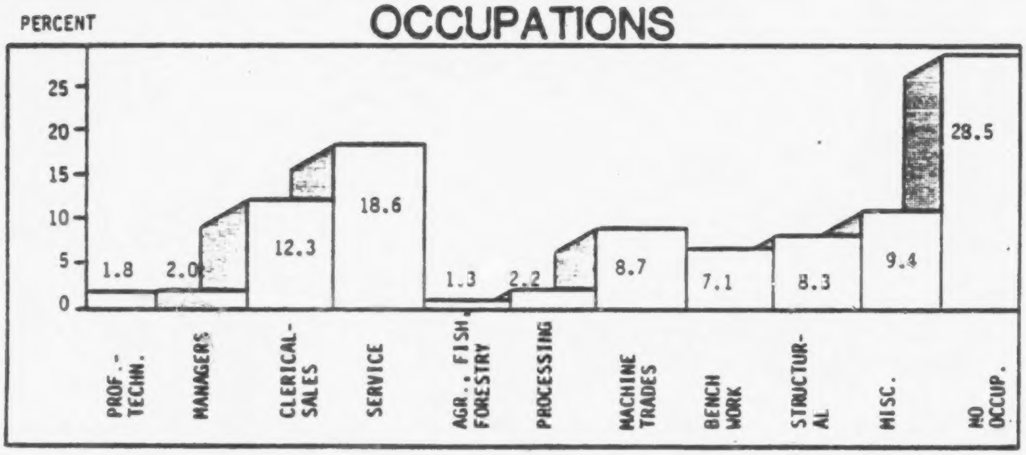

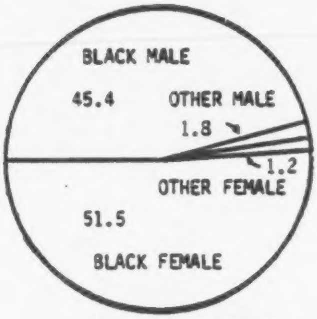

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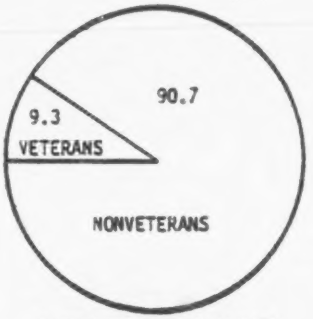
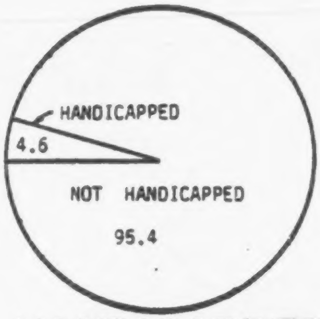


VETERANS



HANDICAPPED

* Characteristic computations are derived from a total of 165,667 individual Job Service applicants available, who were designated as Minorities in South Carolina during CY 1984.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, LMI/EA

YOUTH

There are varying definitions of "youth," depending upon the program or situation. For the criteria of Job Service youth programs, the target group is defined to include individuals under 22 years of age.

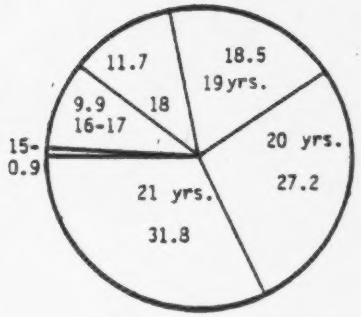
Many of the problems faced by youth in the labor market are unique. Some young people are looking for part-time or summer jobs while still in school, and others are seeking career-oriented jobs for the first time after finishing school. Because these young people are still in school or have recently graduated, they lack job skills and work experience. Since they are newcomers to the world of work, young people also tend to lack vocational goals, employment interview skills, and interpersonal skills. Their familiarity with career opportunities and the economy in general is often very limited.

Employer attitudes toward youth can also present problems. Employers may feel that certain jobs are too strenuous or too technical to be handled by younger workers. They may also feel that they would get higher productivity from older workers.

The following charts depict the characteristics of youth applicants available for services through the South Carolina Job Service during 1984.

YOUTH *

AGE



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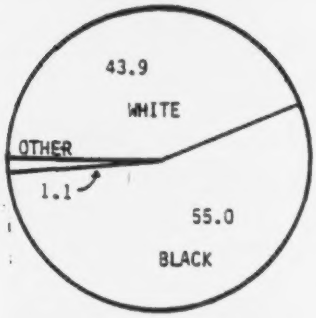

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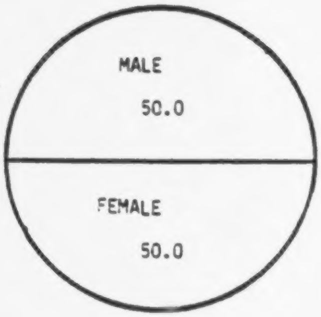

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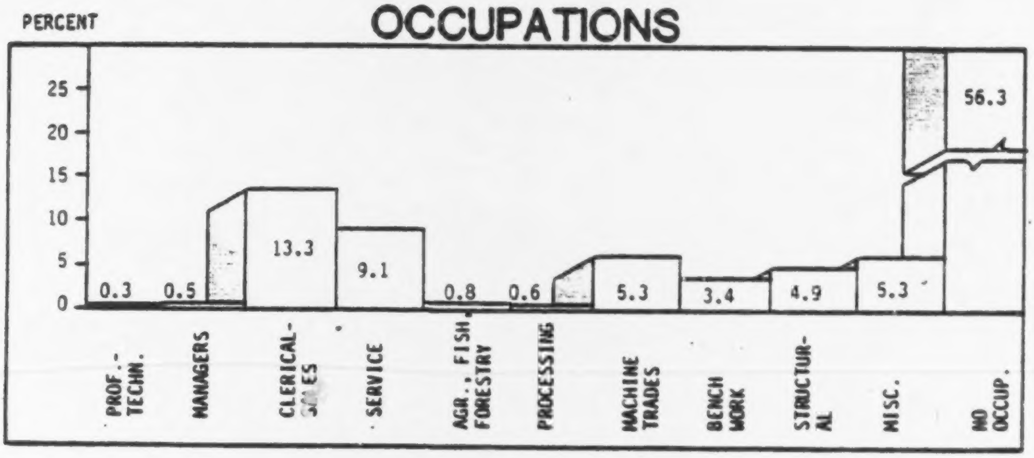


* Characteristic computations are derived from a total of 64,416 individual Job Service applicants available, who were designated as Youth in South Carolina during CY 1984.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, LMI/EA

HANDICAPPED

For Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) purposes, a handicapped individual is one who has a physical or mental disability which constitutes or results in a substantial handicap to employment as determined by Vocational Rehabilitation.

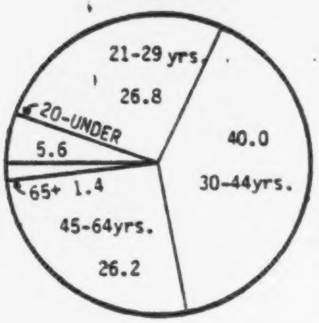
Handicapped job-seekers face a wide variety of problems. Physical barriers usually represent the most significant difficulties. Handicapped individuals sometimes require special equipment to perform routine activities. They also may require special accomodations for transportation. In addition, some handicapped individuals require special medical attention which could limit their attendance on the job.

Due to their many problems related to the labor market, handicapped individuals may lack the skills and experience needed for certain jobs. This, of course, depends on the type of handicap involved and at what point in life the individual became handicapped. Also, the attitudes of both employers and the handicapped can also have a negative impact. Employers sometimes tend to focus on the worker's handicap, while overlooking many important abilities. Handicapped individuals them-selves may have developed negative attitudes. Some may feel that society owes them a living because of their handicap. In contrast, others may feel that they are helpless and cannot perform any job successfully. This lack of confidence may increase after many frustrating attempts to find suitable employment.

Characteristics of handicapped applicants available for services through the South Carolina Job Service during 1984 are presented in the following charts.

HANDICAPPED *

AGE



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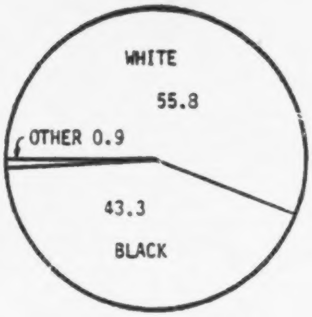

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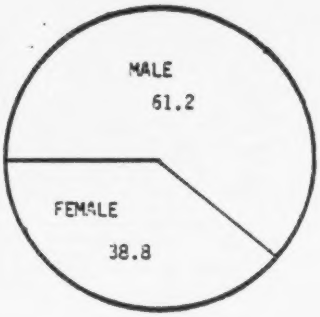

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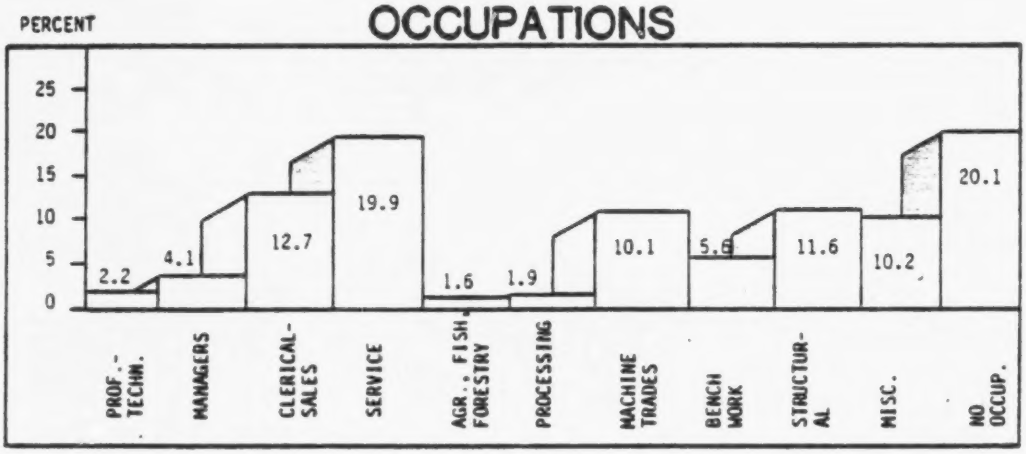

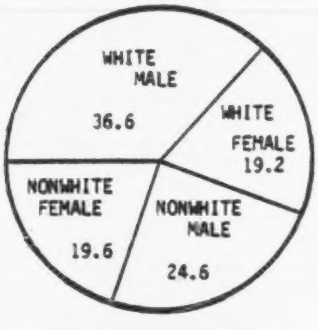

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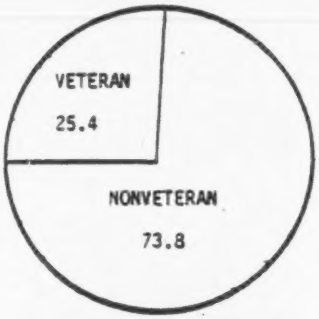


VETERANS

* Characteristic computations are derived from a total of 18,859 individual Job Service applicants available, who were designated as Handicapped in South Carolina during CY 1984.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, LMI/EA

WOMEN

Labor market activity among women has increased steadily in recent years. Many women are now deciding to postpone marriage and families to further their education and careers. There has been a rapid increase in the number of working mothers who have been homemakers for years and are now working or looking for work outside the home. These women all face special employment-related problems.

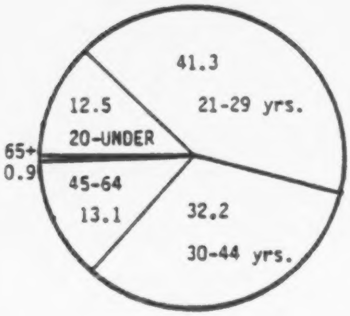
Lack of skills or obsolete skills are probably the most significant problems faced by the majority of women in the job market. These problems are most critical for women who are new to the labor force or who are returning after a long absence.

Despite legislation and other strong efforts to eliminate sex bias in the work place, discrimination still occurs at many levels. Many employers still fail to recognize the fact that women may be equally or better qualified than men for many available job openings.

Of course, child care arrangements can also be a major problem for women. In past years, most women who held jobs outside the home had either no children or their children were at least of school age. However, recent statistics show that this trend is changing. In many cases, inflationary pressures influence women to join or return to the work force soon after childbirth. Since child care is usually primarily the responsibility of the mother, the search for adequate arrangements can present a major problem for women in the labor market who have children.

The following charts provide characteristics of female applicants who were available for services through the South Carolina Job Service during 1984.

WOMEN *



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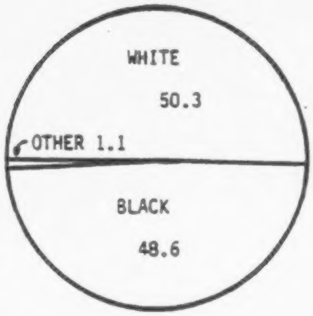

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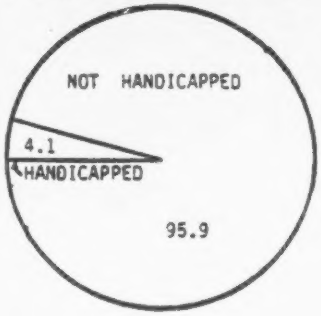

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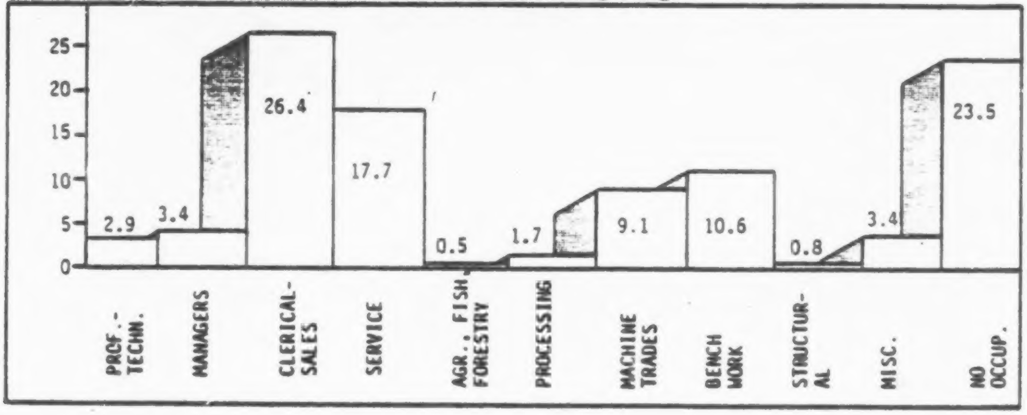

OCCUPATIONS

* Characteristic computations are derived from a total of 175,426 individual Female Job Service applicants available in South Carolina during CY 1984.

SOURCE: South Carolina Employment Security Commission, LMI/EA

DISLOCATED WORKERS AND DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

These are two groups within the labor force that have received much attention in recent years. The many changes occurring within the national and local economies, as well as population and social changes, have contributed to the increasing number of individuals in each of these groups. Since the two groups have only recently received special emphasis, there are no complete characteristic profiles currently available. However, their labor market problems and barriers will be discussed here.

Dislocated workers include those individuals who have been displaced from their jobs as a result of structural changes in the economy. Their last employment was usually in a declining industry, occupation, or region. Many factors contribute to the dislocation of workers. Among the primary causes are plant closings and cutbacks due to foreign trade imports, automation, and plant modernization.

The major problems faced by dislocated workers result from the fact that they have usually spent most of their working years in a particular occupation or industry. Many have held jobs in small towns dominated by one or a few major employers. When economic factors cause the termination of their jobs, these workers are often left with obsolete skills that cannot easily be transferred to other jobs. In addition, dislocated workers may be unwilling or unable to adapt to new work situations and environments.

Age can also be a detriment to the successful re-employment of dislocated workers. Many are older individuals who have put in many years with the same job or same employer. These older workers face additional problems in trying to start over in the labor force. Also, due to the fact that they have spent many years in the same jobs, dislocated workers may lack the confidence necessary to deal with new employers, co-workers, and job situations.

The need for labor market information may also be very significant among dislocated workers. They often are not familiar with possible sources of employment. They may not be aware of the types of jobs in which their skills can be used. In addition, they often are unfamiliar with the types of employment and training services that are available to them.

Transportation may also emerge as a problem for dislocated workers when new job opportunities are mainly available in distant areas. These workers may have depended on family members, friends, co-workers, or public transportation in their previous jobs. Many do not have available transportation to commute to jobs in outside areas.

DISPLACED HOMEMAKERS

Another group within the labor force that has received much attention in recent years is displaced homemakers. The many changes occuring withing the national and local economies, as well as population and social changes, have contributed to the increasing number of individuals in this group.

Displaced homemakers are generally a product of a changing society and economy. These are women who have been homemakers for many years and are suddenly forced into the labor market for such reasons as economic hardship, divorce, or death of a spouse. They may or may not have had previous work experience. This group has become especially prominent in recent years, as marital break-ups have become widespread across the country. With the rise in divorces and separations, many former homemakers are suddenly being plunged into the roles of family head, mother, and full-time member of the labor force.

The major problems faced by displaced homemakers in the labor market relate to lack of skills or obsolete skills. Because they have spent many years dedicated to household tasks, these women are often totally out of touch with the world of work. If they have job skills and experience at all, they are often obsolete in terms of an ever-changing economy. Also, they often lack the confidence and interpersonal skills necessary to find and keep adequate employment. In addition, they are usually unfamiliar with sources of employment.

Displaced homemakers often face severe financial difficulties because they are unable to find jobs with sufficient wages. They are often forced into low-paying, entry-level jobs, even if they have skills and experience from previous years. Many of these former homemakers have successfully performed unpaid work in their homes or communities that would provide good backgrounds for certain types of employment, but many employers fail to recognize such experience.

In addition to the problems related to their "displaced homemaker" status, these women also face the usual employment barriers experienced by women in general. Such problems as child care arrangements, employer attitudes, sex discrimination, and family responsibilities represent even further detriments to their success in the job market.

INCOME
AND
EDUCATION

INCOME HIGHLIGHTS

For 1984, South Carolina's per capita personal income was estimated at $10,075. This figure topped the 1983 level of $9,168 by 10%. The national per capita personal income for 1984 equalled $12,707. South Carolina's figure represented 79% of this national level in 1983. Among the other southeastern states, Virginia had the highest per capita personal income of $13,067, slightly higher than the national average. Mississippi recorded the lowest, with $8,857 (70% of the national average).

Turning to counties, Lexington ranked number one in the state in per capita income in 1983, with $10,870. Greenville County followed closely, with a level of $10,172. The lowest per capita income in 1983 was experienced in Marlboro County, with $5,814.

In terms of the five major Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA's) in the state, Columbia registered the highest per capita income in 1983 (the latest available), with $10,609. The Greenville-Spartanburg MSA followed closely, with a level of $10,119. The Florence MSA, with a level of $8,639 in 1983, recorded the lowest per capita income within the state's metropolitan areas.

South Carolina's total personal income for 1984 was estimated at $33,248,000. This figure posted an increase of 11% over 1983's level. South Carolina's figure represented 1% of the national personal income total for 1984.

The median household income in South Carolina in 1979 (based on Census data) was $14,748. In terms of counties, Lexington County registered the highest median household income in 1979, with $18,350. Allendale County, with $9,646, had the lowest median household income in 1979.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME
UNITED STATES AND SOUTHEASTERN STATES
1979 - 1984

AREA	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	% OF NATIONAL AVERAGE IN 1984
United States	$8,651	$9,494	$10,544	$11,113	$11,687	$12,707	100%
Southeast	7,399	8,148	9,104	9,659	10,215	11,108	87.4
South Carolina	6,719	7,389	8,158	8,605	9,168	10,075	79.3
Alabama	6,855	7,454	8,229	8,683	9,229	9,981	78.5
Arkansas	6,639	7,099	8,006	8,432	8,936	9,724	76.5
Florida	8,257	9,245	10,386	10,927	11,593	12,553	98.8
Georgia	7,377	8,041	8,968	9,654	10,389	11,441	90.0
Kentucky	7,095	7,644	8,561	9,097	9,396	10,374	81.6
Louisiana	7,458	8,404	9,552	10,048	10,262	10,850	85.4
Mississippi	6,102	6,614	7,308	7,775	8,155	8,857	69.7
North Carolina	7,104	7,774	8,655	9,148	9,805	10,758	84.7
Tennessee	7,080	7,689	8,525	9,013	9,515	10,400	81.8
Virginia	8,483	9,446	10,591	11,386	12,122	13,067	102.8
West Virginia	7,100	7,747	8,385	8,970	9,160	9,846	77.5

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) Regional Economics Information System.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME

MILLIONS OF DOLLARS

SOUTH CAROLINA AND UNITED STATES

REVISED 1969-84

YEAR	UNITED STATES	SOUTH CAROLINA
1969	$ 747,536	$ 7,083
1970	803,922	7,730
1971	861,904	8,432
1972	944,852	9,488
1974	1,162,203	12,240
1975	1,258,643	13,140
1976	1,385,201	14,701
1977	1,534,708	16,251
1978	1,726,185	18,419
1979	1,942,650	20,741
1980	2,156,710	23,106
1981	2,420,091	25,996
1982	2,575,847	27,765
1983	2,734,464	29,923
1984	2,988,327	33,248

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April 1985.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA
BY MAJOR SOURCE
1979 - 1984
(In Millions of Dollars)

ITEMS	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984
EARNINGS BY PLACE OF WORK						
Wages and Salaries	13,773	15,229	16,810	17,469	18,924	20,758
Other Labor Income	1,196	1,345	1,511	1,692	1,952	2,231
Proprietors' Income 1/	1,236	248	1,142	1,172	1,239	1,765
Farm	233	8	140	132	-15	287
Non-Farm 1/	1,003	986	1,001	1,040	1,254	1,477
EARNINGS BY INDUSTRY						
Farm	348	149	266	281	108	108
Non-Farm	15,857	24,918	19,196	20,052	22,007	24,354
Private	12,541	13,726	15,020	15,558	17,173	19,209
Mining	28	31	31	32	34	39
Construction	1,068	1,170	1,214	1,208	1,391	1,658
Manufacturing	5,476	5,960	6,508	6,442	6,920	7,732
Transportion and Public Utilities	1,767	1,133	1,258	1,386	1,537	1,692
Wholesale Trade	793	889	981	996	1,043	1,182
Retail Trade	1,513	1,601	1,760	1,860	2,067	2,308
Finance, Insurance, and Real Estate	670	739	776	834	952	1,083
Services	1,910	2,133	2,412	2,712	3,015	3,413
Government and Government Enterprises	3,317	3,692	4,176	4,494	4,835	5,145
DERIVATION OF TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE						
Total Earnings by Place of Work 2/	16,205	17,567	19,462	20,333	22,115	24,754
Less: Personal Contributions for Social Insurance	930	1,031	1,224	1,287	1,415	1,590
Plus: Adjustment for Residence	258	276	276	314	315	355
Equals Net Earnings by Place of Residence	15,602	16,813	18,514	19,361	21,015	23,519
Plus: Dividends, Interest, and Rent 1/	2,390	2,899	3,590	4,076	4,281	4,880
Plus: Transfer Payments	2,818	3,394	3,891	4,328	4,627	4,850
TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY PLACE OF RESIDENCE	20,741	23,106	25,996	27,765	29,923	33,248

1/ Detail may not add to total due to rounding.
2/ Earnings (labor & proprietors' income) consists of wage & salary disbursements, other labor income, and proprietors' income.

NOTE: Estimates based on 1972 Standard Industrial Classification (SIC).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis, April, 1985.

PER CAPITA PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
1980-1984

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	1983	IN STATE 1983
ABBEVILLE	$6,172	$6,820	$7,175	$7,642	30
AIKEN	7,948	8,796	9,560	10,172	6
ALLENDALE	4,667	5,653	6,221	5,889	45
ANDERSON	7,326	7,924	8,319	8,886	16
BAMBERG	5,139	5,889	6,229	6,347	42
BARNWELL	6,582	7,377	7,901	8,416	21
BEAUFORT	8,727	9,997	10,140	10,676	3
BERKELEY	6,433	7,031	7,498	7,957	26
CALHOUN	6,390	7,602	8,021	8,001	24
CHARLESTON	7,887	8,685	9,281	9,879	7
CHEROKEE	7,288	7,865	8,095	8,741	19
CHESTER	7,191	7,922	8,269	8,967	14
CHESTERFIELD	6,262	6,895	7,351	7,980	25
CLARENDON	4,731	5,458	5,936	5,964	44
COLLETON	5,673	6,253	6,651	6,998	38
DARLINGTON	6,285	7,034	7,248	7,700	28
DILLON	4,982	5,794	6,043	6,355	41
DORCHESTER	7,402	8,059	8,431	8,880	17
EDGEFIELD	6,135	6,570	7,505	7,391	33
FAIRFIELD	5,810	6,329	6,738	7,232	35
FLORENCE	6,934	7,843	8,161	8,639	20
GEORGETOWN	6,541	7,035	7,480	8,382	22
GREENVILLE	8,672	9,550	10,114	10,772	2
GREENWOOD	7,755	8,491	8,798	9,490	11
HAMPTON	6,132	7,011	7,296	7,557	31
HORRY	7,275	8,070	8,597	9,139	12
JASPER	5,685	6,493	6,958	7,133	36
KERSHAW	7,901	8,570	9,000	9,731	9
LANCASTER	6,773	7,558	7,718	8,222	23
LAURENS	7,263	7,869	8,260	8,827	18
LEE	4,672	5,655	6,398	6,476	39
LEXINGTON	8,540	9,309	10,025	10,870	1
MCCORMICK	5,348	6,097	6,542	6,475	40
MARION	5,689	6,360	6,820	7,130	37
MARLBORO	5,013	5,706	5,812	5,814	46
NEWBERRY	7,892	8,723	9,249	9,787	8
OCONEE	7,400	8,102	8,408	8,926	15
ORANGEBURG	6,055	6,704	7,084	7,437	32
PICKENS	7,514	8,220	8,470	9,054	13
RICHLAND	8,400	9,183	9,655	10,471	4
SALUDA	6,260	6,845	7,055	7,341	34
SPARTANBURG	7,929	8,675	9,024	9,608	10
SUMTER	6,137	6,859	7,234	7,688	29
UNION	6,502	7,122	7,297	7,755	27
WILLIAMSBURG	4,895	5,640	5,932	6,295	43
YORK	8,181	9,053	9,511	10,187	5
SOUTH CAROLINA	$7,389	$8,158	$8,605	9,168	46 1/
SOUTHEAST	$8,148	$9,105	$9,657	10,216	
UNITED STATES	$9,494	10,544	11,113	11,658	

1/ Denotes ranking relative to other states.
NOTE: South Carolina 1984 preliminary per capita income is $10,075.
SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)
REVISED 1980-1983
(IN MILLIONS OF DOLLARS)

COUNTY	1980	1981	1982	1983	RANK IN STATE 1983
ABBEVILLE	$139.2	$154.5	$162.4	$174.1	34
AIKEN	841.4	944.8	1,040.3	1,117.1	8
ALLENDALE	50.0	57.9	64.2	63.9	45
ANDERSON	980.9	1,079.1	1,140.6	1,224.0	6
BAMBERG	93.2	106.2	112.6	116.2	42
BARNWELL	130.4	147.4	157.3	168.0	36
BEAUFORT	571.2	694.2	759.9	819.9	12
BERKELEY	616.2	700.8	774.6	836.3	11
CALHOUN	78.2	88.1	94.5	98.0	44
CHARLESTON	2,184.4	2,490.3	2,685.7	2,884.5	3
CHEROKEE	299.0	323.8	331.0	359.5	24
CHESTER	216.3	242.7	254.6	276.5	27
CHESTERFIELD	239.2	264.4	280.0	304.9	26
CLARENDON	129.7	151.3	165.5	169.6	35
COLLETON	180.1	200.9	214.5	229.5	31
DARLINGTON	394.9	443.4	463.9	492.1	18
DILLON	154.9	182.5	192.0	202.2	32
DORCHESTER	436.4	500.3	544.4	595.5	16
EDGEFIELD	108.1	116.5	133.3	130.1	39
FAIRFIELD	120.5	131.3	139.5	150.6	37
FLORENCE	765.6	878.2	919.2	977.5	10
GEORGETOWN	278.3	306.1	328.5	381.5	23
GREENVILLE	2,506.4	2,795.8	2,991.0	3,219.4	1
GREENWOOD	449.8	499.9	523.5	566.5	17
HAMPTON	111.5	129.6	135.8	141.3	38
HORRY	741.3	857.8	944.2	1,045.8	9
JASPER	82.5	91.0	99.6	108.3	43
KERSHAW	308.7	341.2	361.2	394.2	22
LANCASTER	363.7	411.1	423.5	452.6	20
LAURENS	379.4	417.7	436.7	465.2	19
LEE	88.3	105.8	119.5	121.8	40
LEXINGTON	1,205.3	1,348.6	1,476.9	1,611.8	5
MCCORMICK	41.5	44.9	48.4	50.9	46
MARION	194.6	219.3	236.0	248.7	28
MARLBORO	159.1	182.7	188.8	192.1	33
NEWBERRY	245.6	275.0	292.1	309.3	25
OCONEE	361.4	402.7	423.2	452.4	21
ORANGEBURG	498.0	560.3	596.5	635.3	15
PICKENS	598.0	669.4	704.0	754.5	13
RICHLAND	2,252.5	2,513.9	2,677.8	2,930.5	2
SALUDA	101.7	110.4	115.5	119.9	41
SPARTANBURG	1,601.2	1,772.0	1,847.5	1,996.4	4
SUMTER	542.2	614.1	658.0	705.8	14
UNION	199.3	221.7	225.4	237.2	30
WILLIAMSBURG	187.1	216.8	227.8	244.4	29
YORK	878.8	989.3	1,053.9	1,147.0	7
SOUTH CAROLINA	23,115.0	26,031.0	27,791.0	29,984.0	
SOUTHEAST	430,876.0	488,710.0	524,908.0	561,691.0	
UNITED STATES	2,156,710.0	2,420,039.0	2,575,831.0	2,734,122.0	

NOTE: South Carolina 1984 preliminary total personal income is 33,248 (in Millions).

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TOTAL PERSONAL AND PER CAPITA INCOME IN SOUTH CAROLINA METROPOLITAN STATISTICAL AREAS

(RESIDENCE ADJUSTED)

1980 - 1983

AREA	1980	1981	1982	1983
ANDERSON MSA				
Personal Income (Millions)	$980.9	$1,079.5	$1,140.6	$1,224.0
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	7,326	7,924	8,319	8,886
CHARLESTON MSA				
Personal Income (Millions)	$3,237.0	$3,691.4	$4,004.7	$4,316.3
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	7,498	8,231	8,758	9,300
COLUMBIA MSA				
Personal Income (Millions)	$3,457.8	$3,862.5	$4,154.7	$4,542.3
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	8,448	9,227	9,783	10,609
FLORENCE MSA				
Personal Income (Millions)	$765.6	$878.2	$919.2	$977.5
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	6,934	7,843	8,161	8,639
GREENVILLE-SPARTANBURG MSA				
Personal Income (Millions)	$4,705.6	$5,237.2	$5,542.5	$5,970.3
Per Capita Income (Dollars)	8,247	9,054	9,497	10,119

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

SOUTH CAROLINA
MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME AND MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979

COUNTY	MEDIAN HOUSEHOLD INCOME IN 1979	MEDIAN FAMILY INCOME IN 1979
Abbeville	$13,735	$16,477
Aiken	16,006	18,429
Allendale	9,646	11,878
Anderson	15,520	17,675
Bamberg	10,486	12,241
Barnwell	12,690	14,832
Beaufort	15,490	17,044
Berkeley	16,200	17,562
Calhoun	12,527	14,926
Charleston	14,862	17,268
Cherokee	14,801	17,116
Chester	13,935	16,630
Chesterfield	12,277	14,410
Clarendon	11,108	12,652
Colleton	11,668	13,765
Darlington	12,989	15,523
Dillon	10,909	12,748
Dorchester	17,259	18,933
Edgefield	12,101	14,537
Fairfield	12,563	15,171
Florence	13,914	15,798
Georgetown	14,325	16,542
Greenville	16,022	18,849
Greenwood	14,612	17,868
Hampton	10,972	13,172
Horry	13,485	15,249
Jasper	10,804	12,695
Kershaw	15,092	17,529
Lancaster	15,882	18,149
Laurens	15,069	17,603
Lee	11,322	13,026
Lexington	18,350	20,660
McCormick	11,756	14,438
Marion	11,351	13,518
Marlboro	11,744	14,139
Newberry	14,389	17,379
Oconee	13,649	16,121
Orangeburg	11,520	13,659
Pickens	15,701	18,069
Richland	15,725	18,631
Saluda	12,103	14,364
Spartanburg	15,206	17,535
Sumter	12,191	14,078
Union	14,235	16,564
Williamsburg	11,758	13,383
York	17,237	19,569
South Carolina	$14,748	$17,016

NOTE: FAMILY INCOME IN 1979. Total money income received in calendar year 1979 by all family members 15 years old and over, tabulated for all families. Family income differs from household income by excluding income received by household members not related to the householder, persons living alone, and others in non-family households.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A, Tables 69 & 74.

PERSONS FOR WHOM POVERTY STATUS IS DETERMINED IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(1979)

COUNTY	TOTAL	INCOME IN 1979 BELOW POVERTY LEVEL		
		TOTAL	PERCENT	65 YEARS & OVER
Abbeville	22,016	3,270	14.9	682
Aiken	104,742	13,583	13.0	2,245
Allendale	10,616	3,428	32.3	468
Anderson	131,790	16,391	12.4	3,554
Bamberg	17,233	4,685	27.2	563
Barnwell	19,644	3,861	19.7	618
Beaufort	57,158	9,751	17.1	1,040
Berkeley	93,786	13,533	14.4	1,337
Calhoun	12,192	2,683	22.0	392
Charleston	258,798	46,233	17.9	4,778
Cherokee	40,430	5,750	14.2	938
Chester	30,007	4,840	16.1	626
Chesterfield	37,963	7,418	19.5	1,386
Clarendon	27,263	7,985	29.3	1,143
Colleton	31,600	8,125	25.7	1,069
Darlington	61,871	14,271	23.1	1,713
Dillon	30,810	9,239	30.0	861
Dorchester	58,147	7,739	13.3	942
Edgefield	17,436	4,517	25.9	645
Fairfield	20,345	4,517	22.2	674
Florence	108,670	23,263	21.4	2,633
Georgetown	42,199	9,173	21.7	1,239
Greenville	279,700	33,012	11.8	5,912
Greenwood	56,753	7,800	13.7	1,307
Hampton	18,090	5,078	28.1	739
Horry	99,961	17,949	18.0	2,054
Jasper	14,319	4,150	29.0	581
Kershaw	38,758	6,347	16.4	1,134
Lancaster	52,926	5,871	11.1	1,152
Laurens	49,054	5,685	11.6	1,244
Lee	18,891	5,719	30.3	641
Lexington	138,953	13,215	9.5	1,724
McCormick	7,712	2,058	26.7	328
Marion	33,936	8,913	26.3	1,032
Marlboro	31,410	7,722	24.6	1,030
Newberry	30,501	3,843	12.6	1,157
Oconee	48,243	6,767	14.0	1,387
Orangeburg	79,039	21,110	26.7	2,478
Pickens	72,779	7,776	10.7	1,274
Richland	236,833	36,121	15.3	3,467
Saluda	15,959	3,536	22.2	648
Spartanburg	197,397	27,071	13.7	4,534
Sumter	85,216	20,029	23.5	2,191
Union	30,712	3,648	11.9	909
Williamsburg	38,076	10,663	28.0	1,337
York	103,773	11,236	10.8	1,897
State Total	3,013,707	499,574	16.6	69,703

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, Summary Characteristics for Governmental Units and SMSA. PHC80-3-42 table 4.

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY AGE
IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(1979)

County	YEARS OF AGE Under 55	55-59	60-64	Over 65
Abbeville	2,264	156	168	682
Aiken	10,038	623	677	2,245
Allendale	2,655	149	156	468
Anderson	11,255	747	835	3,554
Bamberg	3,595	257	270	563
Barnwell	2,928	177	138	618
Beaufort	7,974	370	367	1,040
Berkeley	11,308	457	431	1,337
Calhoun	2,028	114	149	392
Charleston	38,180	1,676	1,599	4,778
Cherokee	4,259	277	276	938
Chester	3,853	161	200	626
Chesterfield	5,238	392	402	1,386
Clarendon	6,179	292	371	1,143
Colleton	6,343	344	369	1,069
Darlington	11,388	555	615	1,713
Dillon	7,593	365	420	861
Dorchester	6,167	272	358	942
Edgefield	3,502	174	196	645
Fairfield	3,424	223	196	674
Florence	18,611	1,031	988	2,633
Georgetown	7,188	354	392	1,239
Greenville	24,447	1,260	1,393	5,912
Greenwood	5,882	273	338	1,307
Hampton	3,890	219	230	739
Horry	14,327	879	689	2,054
Jasper	3,181	199	189	581
Kershaw	4,519	298	396	1,134
Lancaster	4,268	189	262	1,152
Laurens	3,810	257	374	1,244
Lee	4,567	239	272	641
Lexington	10,334	641	516	1,724
McCormick	1,602	61	67	328
Marion	7,215	355	311	1,032
Marlboro	6,112	247	333	1,030
Newberry	2,210	269	207	1,157
Oconee	4,791	260	329	1,387
Orangeburg	16,823	965	844	2,478
Pickens	5,893	251	358	1,274
Richland	30,280	1,108	1,266	3,467
Saluda	2,572	173	143	648
Spartanburg	20,118	1,033	1,386	4,534
Sumter	16,422	619	797	2,191
Union	2,307	166	266	909
Williamsburg	8,354	519	453	1,337
York	8,458	414	467	1,897
State Total	388,352	20,060	21,459	69,703

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A, Table 64.

PERSONS BELOW POVERTY LEVEL BY RACE IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(1979)

County	Total	White	Black
Abbeville	3,270	1,264	2,006
Aiken	13,583	6,796	6,714
Allendale	3,428	375	3,053
Anderson	16,391	10,433	5,874
Bamberg	4,685	*	3,687
Barnwell	3,861	1,359	2,502
Beaufort	9,751	2,569	6,982
Berkeley	13,533	6,116	7,187
Calhoun	2,683	411	2,272
Charleston	46,233	13,402	32,531
Cherokee	5,750	3,426	2,183
Chester	4,840	1,446	3,394
Chesterfield	7,418	3,154	4,207
Clarendon	7,985	1,488	6,497
Colleton	8,125	2,110	5,976
Darlington	14,271	4,327	9,862
Dillon	9,239	2,963	5,879
Dorchester	7,739	2,938	4,668
Edgefield	4,517	1,814	2,701
Fairfield	4,517	800	3,680
Florence	23,263	7,391	15,858
Georgetown	9,173	2,103	7,053
Greenville	33,012	19,398	13,342
Greenwood	7,800	3,124	4,616
Hampton	5,078	1,053	4,023
Horry	17,949	8,995	8,837
Jasper	4,150	788	3,353
Kershaw	6,347	2,537	3,810
Lancaster	5,871	2,970	2,877
Laurens	5,685	2,526	3,140
Lee	5,719	879	4,836
Lexington	13,215	8,760	4,314
McCormick	2,058	*	1,609
Marion	8,913	1,955	6,950
Marlboro	7,722	2,244	5,317
Newberry	3,843	1,699	2,134
Oconee	6,767	5,563	1,172
Orangeburg	21,110	3,905	17,117
Pickens	7,776	6,428	1,273
Richland	36,121	11,589	23,902
Saluda	3,536	1,499	2,037
Spartanburg	27,071	14,900	12,002
Sumter	20,029	3,656	16,224
Union	3,648	1,763	1,885
Williamsburg	10,663	1,542	9,096
York	11,236	5,407	5,599
South Carolina	499,574	191,312	304,233

NOTE Data suppression represented by '*'. Total includes race categories not listed. Tabulations of poverty status exclude inmates of institutions, members of the Armed Forces living in barracks or on military ships, college students living in dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years.

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A, table 63.

TOTAL PERSONAL INCOME BY STATE -- 1984
(Millions of Dollars)

Ranking Among States		
1.	California	367,538
2.	New York	250,434
3.	Texas	202,030
4.	Illinois	158,024
5.	Pennsylvania	146,894
6.	Florida	137,774
7.	Ohio	132,404
8.	New Jersey	114,837
9.	Michigan	113,600
10.	Massachusetts	84,496
11.	Virginia	73,638
12.	Georgia	66,779
13.	North Carolina	66,322
14.	Indiana	64,872
15.	Maryland	61,374
16.	Missouri	60,738
17.	Wisconsin	58,668
18.	Washington	55,368
19.	Minnesota	55,014
20.	Connecticut	51,632
21.	Tennessee	49,055
22.	Louisiana	48,417
23.	Colorado	43,662
24.	Alabama	39,827
25.	Oklahoma	38,735
26.	Kentucky	38,622
27.	Arizona	35,504
28.	Iowa	35,178
☛ 29.	South Carolina	33,248
30.	Kansas	32,472
31.	Oregon	31,048
32.	Mississippi	23,010
33.	Arkansas	22,843
34.	Nebraska	19,721
35.	West Virginia	19,223
36.	Utah	16,058
37.	New Mexico	14,706
38.	Hawaii	13,255
39.	New Hampshire	12,842
40.	Maine	12,349
41.	Rhode Island	12,245
42.	Nevada	12,038
43.	District of Columbia	10,492
44.	Idaho	10,181
45.	Alaska	8,574
46.	North Dakota	8,553
47.	Montana	8,419
48.	Delaware	8,297
49.	South Dakota	7,799
50.	Wyoming	6,437
51.	Vermont	5,664

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

TOTAL PER CAPITA INCOME BY STATE -- 1984

Ranking Among States		
1.	Alaska	17,155
2.	Connecticut	16,369
3.	New Jersey	15,282
4.	Massachusetts	14,574
5.	California	14,344
6.	New York	14,121
7.	Maryland	14,111
8.	Colorado	13,742
9.	Illinois	13,728
10.	Delaware	13,545
11.	Kansas	13,319
12.	Minnesota	13,219
13.	Nevada	13,216
14.	New Hampshire	13,148
15.	Virginia	13,067
16.	Hawaii	12,761
17.	Rhode Island	12,730
18.	Washington	12,728
19.	Texas	12,636
20.	Wyoming	12,586
21.	Florida	12,553
22.	Michigan	12,518
23.	North Dakota	12,461
24.	Pennsylvania	12,343
25.	Ohio	12,314
26.	Wisconsin	12,309
27.	Nebraska	12,280
28.	Missouri	12,129
29.	Iowa	12,090
30.	Indiana	11,799
31.	Oklahoma	11,745
32.	Arizona	11,629
33.	Oregon	11,582
34.	Georgia	11,441
35.	South Dakota	11,049
36.	Louisiana	10,850
37.	North Carolina	10,758
38.	Vermont	10,692
39.	Maine	10,678
40.	Tennessee	10,400
41.	Kentucky	10,374
42.	New Mexico	10,330
43.	Montana	10,216
44.	Idaho	10,174
☞ 45.	South Carolina	10,075
46.	Alabama	9,981
47.	West Virginia	9,846
48.	Arkansas	9,724
49.	Utah	9,719
50.	Mississippi	8,857

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.

EDUCATION HIGHLIGHTS

During the 1982-83 school year, there were 1,133 public schools in South Carolina, with a total enrollment of 582,804. This enrollment represented a 1.2% drop from the previous school year. The total number of private, special, and denominational schools in operation remained the same at 250 for the 1982-83 school year. But the total enrollment of 43,246 in these private schools was down slightly (0.9%) from the previous school year.

Greenville County public schools had the largest enrollment, with 40,990 in 1982-83. The highest private school enrollment was in Charleston County, with 8,106. McCormick County recorded the lowest public school enrollment, with 1,717, while Lancaster had the lowest private school enrollment, with 36.

A total of 37,570 students graduated from public high schools in the state in the Spring of 1983. Of these graduates, 48% entered post-secondary education in the Fall of 1983. Another 34% entered gainful employment. The remaining 18% were unaccounted for as of the Fall of 1983. The largest number of high school graduates (3,207) were from Greenville County. McCormick County had the smallest number of high school graduates in 1983, with 89.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC AND NON-PUBLIC SCHOOLS GRADES 1-12, SPECIAL EDUCATION AND UNGRADED 1969-70 THROUGH 1982-83

	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			PRIVATE, SPECIAL, AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS		
SCHOOL YEAR	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT
1969-70	1,301	666,703	-0.2	123	22,745	- 6.3
1970-71	1,162	646,337	-1.6	164	35,365	+55.5
1971-72	1,187	649,467	-1.0	172	39,972	+13.0
1972-73	1,176	643,124	-1.0	182	42,840	+ 7.2
1973-74	1,186	627,910	-2.4	185	42,628	- 0.5
1974-75	1,175	622,851	-0.8	187	42,958	+ 0.8
1975-76	1,168	620,003	-0.5	197	44,111	+ 2.7
1976-77	1,155	618,347	-0.3	207	44,733	+ 1.4
1977-78	1,155	618,281	-0.01	219	45,620	+ 2.0
1978-79	1,151	608,611	-1.6	233	46,22	+ 1.3
1979-80	1,147	602,882	-0.9	241	45,437	- 1.7
1980-81	1,146	597,833	-0.8	244	44,182	- 2.8
1981-82	1,140	590,050	-1.3	250	43,632	- 1.2
1982-83	1,133	582,804	-1.2	250	43,246	- 0.9

Source: South Carolina Deparment of Education, Annual Reports of the State Superintendent of Education, 1969-70 - 1982-83.

NUMBER OF SCHOOLS AND TOTAL ENROLLMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC AND NONPUBLIC SCHOOLS GRADES 1-12, SPECIAL EDUCATION AND UNGRADED
1960-61 THROUGH 1982-83

	PUBLIC SCHOOLS			PRIVATE, SPECIAL AND DENOMINATIONAL SCHOOLS		
SCHOOL YEAR	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT	NUMBER	ENROLLMENT	% CHANGE ENROLLMENT
1960-61	1,421	621,419	+1.9	75	15,603	-2.0
1961-62	1,406	630,628	+1,5	73	15,615	+0.1
1962-63	1,402	643,086	+2.0	71	16,371	+4.8
1963-64	1,394	654,996	+1.9	71	16,586	+1.3
1964-65	1,397	656,808	+0.3	78	17,688	+6.6
1965-66	1,383	660,156	+0.5	96	19,075	+7.8
1966-67	1,376	662,046	+0.3	107	21,740	+14.0
1967-68	1,368	665,983	+0.6	110	22,151	+1.9
1968-69	1,353	668,154	+0.3	115	24,278	+9.6
1969-70	1,302	666,703	-0.2	123	22,745	-6.3
1970-71	1,162	656,337	-1.6	164	35,365	+55.5
1971-72	1,187	649,467	-1.0	172	39,972	+13.0
1972-73	1,176	643,124	-1.0	182	42,840	+7.2
1973-74	1,186	627,910	-2.4	185	42,628	-0.5
1974-75	1,175	622,851	-0.8	187	42,958	+0.8
1975-76	1,168	620,003	-0.5	197	44,111	+2.7
1976-77	1,155	618,347	-0.3	207	44,733	+1.4
1977-78	1,155	618,281	-0.0	219	45,620	+2.0
1978-79	1,151	608,611	-1.6	233	46,222	+1.3
1979-80	1,147	602,882	-0.9	241	45,437	-1.7
1980-81	1,146	597,833	-0.8	244	44,182	-2.8
1981-82	1,140	590,050	-1.3	250	43,632	-1.2
1982-83	1,133	582,804	-1.2	250	43,246	-0.9

Source: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Reports of the State Superintendent of Education, 1961-83.

FULL TIME FALL ENROLLMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA INSTITUTIONS OF HIGHER EDUCATION
ACADEMIC YEARS 1970-71 THROUGH 1982-83

	PUBLIC				PRIVATE				
YEAR	SENIOR COLLEGES	REGIONAL CAMPUSES	TOTAL	% PUBLIC	SENIOR COLLEGES	JUNIOR COLLEGES	TOTAL	% PRIVATE	TOTAL ALL INSTITUTIONS
1970-71	27,663	2,683	30,346	59.2	17,506	3,394	20,900	40.8	51,246
1971-72	31,094	3,598	34,692	62.0	17,861	3,435	21,296	38.0	55,988
1972-73	33,134	3,859	36,993	64.0	17,557	3,207	20,764	36.0	57,757
1973-74	36,280	3,753	48,969 1/	70.8	17,516	2,687	20,203	29.2	69,172 1/
1974-75	37,454	4,800	53,495	72.1	17,967	2,683	20,650	27.9	74,145
1975-76	43,767 2/	2,342 2/	64,149	74.4	19,020	3,030	22,050	25.6	86,199
1976-77	44,215	2,512	60,348	72.9	19,551	2,843	22,394	27.1	82,742
1977-78	46,176	2,525	70,525	76.3	19,207	2,686	21,893	23.7	92,418
1978-79	46,005	2,756	67,786	75.5	19,361	2,660	22,021	24.5	89,807
1979-80	48,839	1,567	71,143	76.0	19,981	2,470	22,451	24.0	93,594
1980-81	50,308	1,591	73,596	74.2	20,604	4,990	25,594	25.8	99,190
1981-82	50,679	1,691	74,521	75.3	19,557	4,867	24,424	24.7	98,945
1982-83	50,855	1,636	72,706	75.4	19,076	4,702	23,778	24.6	96,484

1/ Technical Education Institution Enrollment in programs from which significant credit can be transferred towards the baccalaureate degree are in totals for all institutions and public institutions beginning in 1973-74.

2/ University of South Carolina's regional campuses at Aiken, Coastal Carolina, and Spartanburg converted to four year status.

SOURCE: "Fall Enrollment and Compliance Report," Higher Education General Information Survey, NECS. South Carolina Commission on Higher Education.

NUMBER OF STUDENTS ENROLLED IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION IN SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC SCHOOLS
1979-80 THROUGH 1982-83

COUNTY	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Abbeville	999	1,081	1,148	1,404
Aiken	4,886	4,609	4,709	4,292
Allendale	791	765	718	579
Anderson	5,512	5,832	5,652	5,498
Bamberg	775	593	912	859
Barnwell	1,223	1,285	1,208	1,099
Beaufort	2,107	2,350	2,067	2,049
Berkeley	4,774	4,050	4,422	3,841
Calhoun	409	369	467	400
Charleston	9,893	9,592	8,797	8,410
Cherokee	1,736	1,503	1,882	1,828
Chester	1,560	1,497	1,728	1,436
Chesterfield	1,794	1,972	1,996	1,989
Clarendon	1,530	1,508	1,465	1,495
Colleton	1,318	1,224	1,589	1,464
Darlington	3,167	2,480	2,775	2,638
Dillon	1,365	1,496	1,433	1,368
Dorchester	2,309	2,383	2,505	2,464
Edgefield	656	618	595	535
Fairfield	1,219	1,157	1,132	1,062
Florence	4,329	4,122	4,418	4,474
Georgetown	1,841	1,845	1,802	2,207
Greenville	10,355	10,252	10,926	9,912
Greenwood	1,857	1,755	1,615	1,694
Hampton	955	1,145	983	1,037
Horry	3,148	3,293	4,157	4,304
Jasper	261	475	518	547
Kershaw	2,001	1,916	1,928	1,754
Lancaster	2,506	2,360	2,522	2,320
Laurens	1,837	2,016	1,875	2,043
Lee	1,326	1,191	746	590
Lexington	7,110	6,870	6,607	6,679
McCormick	595	536	479	537
Marion	1,442	1,735	1,639	1,397
Marlboro	1,788	1,592	1,987	1,935
Newberry	1,259	1,116	1,296	1,143
Oconee	3,071	2,870	2,588	2,088
Orangeburg	5,220	5,992	4,455	4,425
Pickens	2,434	3,129	2,826	3,417
Richland	8,908	9,291	8,307	7,682
Saluda	616	558	721	544
Spartanburg	6,582	7,094	7,733	7,844
Sumter	4,062	3,639	3,768	3,555
Union	1,089	946	1,313	1,415
Williamsburg	2,020	2,203	2,109	2,022
York	2,795	2,989	3,275	3,210
Special Institutions 1/	756	1,574	929	832
State Total	127,985	128,586	128,690	124,376

1/: Williamsburg Manpower Center, South Carolina Department of Youth Services, and South Carolina School for the Deaf and the Blind.

Source: South Carolina Department of Education, Educational Trends in South Carolina, February, 1984.

NUMBER OF SOUTH CAROLINA PUBLIC HIGH SCHOOL GRADUATES AND PERCENT ENTERING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION 1/, GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT 2/ AND OTHER 3/
1982-83

COUNTY	NUMBER OF GRADUATES SPRING 1983	PERCENT ENTERING POSTSECONDARY EDUCATION FALL 1983	PERCENT ENTERING GAINFUL EMPLOYMENT FALL 1983	PERCENT OTHER OR UNKNOWN FALL 1983
Abbeville	289	47.4	26.0	26.6
Aiken	1,413	50.1	26.3	23.6
Allendale	143	35.0	22.4	42.7
Anderson	1,549	50.1	39.2	10.7
Bamberg	239	64.0	30.1	5.9
Barnwell	268	41.0	28.4	30.6
Beaufort	599	43.7	47.7	8.5
Berkeley	1,661	42.9	27.0	30.2
Calhoun	151	35.8	31.1	33.1
Charleston	2,319	49.2	31.9	18.9
Cherokee	512	36.3	34.8	28.9
Chester	423	50.4	29.8	19.9
Chesterfield	495	42.4	37.2	20.4
Clarendon	357	26.6	35.0	38.4
Colleton	438	29.9	43.2	26.9
Darlington	769	45.8	41.1	13.1
Dillon	459	33.3	41.2	25.5
Dorchester	819	49.9	23.9	26.1
Edgefield	219	41.1	17.4	41.6
Fairfield	292	36.3	41.1	22.6
Florence	1,275	54.6	33.4	12.0
Georgetown	593	40.5	31.2	28.3
Greenville	3,307	58.7	31.7	9.6
Greenwood	725	55.4	37.9	6.6
Hampton	209	52.6	26.8	20.6
Horry	1,194	56.7	29.5	13.8
Jasper	172	22.7	41.3	36.0
Kershaw	524	43.9	31.7	24.4
Lancaster	649	47.6	29.6	22.8
Laurens	540	45.6	26.1	28.3
Lee	255	25.1	52.2	22.7
Lexington	2,021	56.8	32.9	10.3
McCormick	89	48.3	28.1	23.6
Marion	464	31.3	60.6	8.2
Marlboro	562	41.5	33.5	25.1
Newberry	346	41.9	39.9	18.2
Oconee	594	47.5	41.9	10.6
Orangeburg	1,048	41.8	34.4	23.8
Pickens	911	43.9	35.9	20.2
Richland	2,665	51.0	32.2	16.8
Saluda	128	36.7	32.0	31.3
Spartanburg	2,555	53.0	31.7	15.3
Sumter	1,122	32.9	52.5	14.6
Union	378	50.3	10.6	39.2
Williamsburg	512	46.3	27.9	25.8
York	1,319	49.7	36.5	13.8
S.C. Youth Services	0	-	-	-
State Total	37,570	48.0	33.7	18.3

1/: Includes two and four year colleges/universities, technical and trade schools, business/commercial schools, beauty/barber colleges, and other schools offering educational programs beyond the high school level.

2/: Includes the armed services.

3/: Percent may not add due to rounding.

Source: South Carolina Department of Education, Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education, 1983 - 1984.

NUMBER OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS AND ENROLLMENT BY COUNTY IN SOUTH CAROLINA (EXCLUDING KINDERGARTEN)

SCHOOL YEAR 1982-83

COUNTY	PUBLIC SCHOOLS NUMBER	PUBLIC SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT	PRIVATE SCHOOLS NUMBER	PRIVATE SCHOOLS ENROLLMENT
Abbeville	14	3,975	2	142
Aiken	41	20,765	10	1,265
Allendale	7	2,241	1	227
Anderson	50	24,656	9	736
Bamberg	9	3,484	1	180
Barnwell	11	4,350	2	306
Beaufort	19	9,523	12	1,395
Berkeley	34	22,350	5	620
Calhoun	5	1,917	2	435
Charleston	73	40,990	35	8,106
Cherokee	20	8,565	2	221
Chester	14	6,466	2	177
Chesterfield	17	7,813	3	172
Clarendon	12	5,573	5	961
Colleton	13	6,248	5	649
Darlington	27	12,520	4	618
Dillon	14	7,019	1	154
Dorchester	17	13,242	4	713
Edgefield	6	3,353	1	196
Fairfield	10	4,120	1	455
Florence	40	21,668	12	1,698
Georgetown	18	9,305	8	836
Greenville	96	50,505	25	5,135
Greenwood	22	11,179	3	422
Hampton	9	3,992	2	315
Horry	35	19,750	8	1,216
Jasper	6	2,788	3	709
Kershaw	18	8,058	6	422
Lancaster	22	10,717	1	36
Laurens	16	9,183	2	424
Lee	8	3,365	1	385
Lexington	49	32,504	6	585
McCormick	4	1,717	1	135
Marion	17	7,028	3	475
Marlboro	19	6,809	1	302
Newberry	19	6,066	3	215
Oconee	23	9,405	5	129
Orangeburg	34	14,922	10	2,469
Pickens	26	13,468	3	389
Richland	67	37,807	16	3,857
Saluda	4	2,240	1	224
Spartanburg	71	38,087	8	767
Sumter	25	16,933	9	2,683
Union	12	5,821	2	118
Williamsburg	18	8,069	1	584
York	38	21,348	6	988
Felton Laboratory	1	266	-	-
SC Youth Services	3	635	-	-
State Total	1,133	582,804	253	43,246

Source: South Carolina Department of Education, _Annual Report of the State Superintendent of Education, 1982-83._

ADULT EDUCATION ENROLLMENT IN SOUTH CAROLINA COUNTIES
1979-80 THROUGH 1982-83

COUNTIES	1979-80	1980-81	1981-82	1982-83
Abbeville	243	332	322	310
Aiken	1,064	1,367	1,333	1,496
Allendale	138	181	214	150
Anderson	1,014	1,084	1,017	1,109
Bamberg	189	215	203	704
Barnwell	177	196	208	*
Beaufort	1,063	1,781	862	620
Berkeley	2,147	2,074	1,580	1,231
Calhoun	179	315	118	183
Charleston	3,973	3,391	2,729	3,245
Cherokee	357	298	258	321
Chester	325	215	206	319
Chesterfield	1,268	1,791	1,937	1,851
Clarendon	276	244	378	274
Colleton	273	455	491	351
Darlington	2,243	1,734	1,456	1,365
Dillon	1,005	1,062	776	684
Dorchester	355	363	370	337
Edgefield	179	140	134	124
Fairfield	243	238	303	293
Florence	3,226	3,558	3,175	2,947
Georgetown	509	1,318	689	558
Greenville	5,441	6,111	5,594	5,711
Greenwood	318	399	422	295
Hampton	637	487	566	499
Horry	1,804	3,492	1,486	1,697
Jasper	142	344	209	218
Kershaw	426	404	686	600
Lancaster	556	633	653	811
Laurens	873	1,004	929	931
Lee	490	576	630	360
Lexington	1,304	1,281	1,460	1,733
McCormick	78	107	72	56
Marion	1,236	1,358	1,526	1,542
Marlboro	850	1,093	1,105	1,057
Newberry	204	225	283	218
Oconee	990	1,128	1,017	1,096
Orangeburg	2,069	1,790	1,311	1,405
Pickens	827	941	1,054	1,173
Richland	3,979	5,595	5,293	5,508
Saluda	56	58	70	48
Spartanburg	1,386	1,664	2,041	2,155
Sumter	1,143	564	1,231	1,935
Union	430	487	430	376
Williamsburg	1,409	1,772	599	1,188
York	652	664	529	617
Other Agencies	21,913	24,751	24,546	27,798
State Total	69,659	79,280	72,501	77,499

*: Included in Bamberg County Figures

SOURCE: South Carolina Department of Education, Educational Trends in South Carolina, February, 1984

YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED IN SOUTH CAROLINA
(PERSONS 25 YEARS OLD AND OVER)
1980

COUNTY	NO EDUCATION & ELEMENTARY (0 TO 8 YEARS)	HIGH SCHOOL		COLLEGE	
		1 & 3 YEARS	4 YEARS	1 TO 3 YEARS	4 OR MORE YEARS
Abbeville	4,258	3,235	3,162	1,238	1,127
Aiken	14,806	12,512	17,681	7,541	8,064
Allendale	2,243	1,102	1,323	581	637
Anderson	23,052	18,498	20,009	9,284	7,972
Bamberg	3,280	2,116	2,123	1,110	868
Barnwell	3,318	2,634	2,797	1,122	1,006
Beaufort	5,038	3,865	10,330	5,620	6,985
Berkeley	9,442	8,878	18,121	6,815	4,223
Calhoun	2,056	1,494	1,817	725	675
Charleston	28,727	24,758	43,779	24,333	25,502
Cherokee	7,991	5,457	5,882	2,159	2,112
Chester	6,015	4,116	4,137	1,596	1,489
Chesterfield	7,889	4,891	5,153	1,952	1,638
Clarendon	5,490	3,123	3,539	1,348	1,285
Colleton	5,181	4,608	4,836	1,638	1,577
Darlington	10,742	7,578	8,821	3,781	3,635
Dillon	6,037	3,700	3,543	1,487	1,273
Dorchester	6,219	4,995	10,821	5,051	4,320
Edgefield	3,169	2,555	2,158	906	958
Fairfield	4,085	2,398	2,755	1,133	1,070
Florence	15,967	13,598	16,425	7,660	7,347
Georgetown	6,958	4,295	6,132	2,860	2,529
Greenville	37,333	36,228	44,336	23,716	25,961
Greenwood	9,878	7,441	7,968	4,100	4,711
Hampton	3,555	2,184	2,723	822	738
Horry	12,748	10,943	17,256	8,998	7,143
Jasper	2,543	1,557	2,339	584	595
Kershaw	6,168	4,617	6,466	2,318	2,696
Lancaster	9,171	7,194	8,711	2,868	2,494
Laurens	11,160	7,127	6,967	2,735	2,667
Lee	3,609	2,277	2,336	755	807
Lexington	13,214	15,227	23,836	13,392	13,842
McCormick	1,442	1,014	1,011	379	395
Marion	6,165	4,299	4,842	1,768	1,490
Marlboro	6,473	3,714	3,728	1,550	1,436
Newberry	5,651	4,559	4,384	1,975	2,265
Oconee	9,152	6,376	7,989	2,578	2,670
Orangeburg	12,909	9,351	10,780	5,290	5,573
Pickens	11,852	9,194	10,897	4,864	5,706
Richland	22,867	24,146	36,657	27,370	33,225
Saluda	2,916	2,473	2,464	799	701
Spartanburg	33,874	26,425	29,389	14,891	14,936
Sumter	11,707	8,939	13,292	6,178	5,188
Union	6,441	4,271	4,453	1,643	1,470
Williamsburg	6,907	4,321	5,268	1,643	1,748
York	15,504	12,809	15,360	8,147	7,880
State Total	445,202	357,092	468,796	229,303	232,629

SOURCE: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, STF3A Table 50.

RECENT TRENDS IN EDUCATION

SUBJECT	1970	1982	1983	PERCENT CHANGE 1970-1982	PERCENT CHANGE 1982-1983
EDUCATION					
Total Professional Instructional Staff (1970 Headcount; 1982 & 1983 FTE)					
Classroom Teachers	28,038	27,860.0	27,845.4	N/A	-0.05
Special Education Teachers	N/A	3,303.8	3,292.3	-	-0.35
Other (Librarians and Counselors)	N/A	2,006.6	2,035.1	-	1.42
Educational Level of Professional Instructional Staff (Headcount)					
Less than Bachelor's Degree	N/A	798	780	-	-2.26
Bachelor's Degree	N/A	11,999	11,579	-	-3.50
Bachelor's Degree plus 18 hours	N/A	7,881	7,670	-	-2.68
Master's Degree	N/A	13,822	14,316	-	3.57
Master's Degree plus 30 hours	N/A	746	859	-	15.15
Doctorate Degree	N/A	99	100	-	1.01
Number of Public Schools					
Kindergarten Only	N/A	6	7	-	16.67
Elementary (Grades K-8)	901	792	788	-12.10	-0.51
Secondary (Grades 7-12)	401	276	267	-31.17	-3.26
Special Education	N/A	20	20	-	0.00
Area Vocational Centers	N/A	52	51	-	-1.92
Number of Private, Special and Denominational Schools					
Kindergarten Only	N/A	210	219	-	4.29
Elementary and Secondary	123	250	254	103.25	1.60
Enrollment (Excluding Kindergarten)					
Public Schools	666,703	590,050	582,804	-11.50	-1.23
Private, Special and Denominational Schools	22,745	43,632	43,246	91.83	-0.88
Number of Students Enrolled in Vocational Education	91,203	128,690	124,376	41.10	-3.35
Number of Handicapped Children Receiving Services in Public Schools	26,430	83,836	84,795	217.20	11.30
Adult Education Enrollment	39,064	72,501	77,499	85.60	6.89
Median School Years Completed by Persons 25 Years or Older	10.5	N/A	N/A	-	-
Number of Public High School Graduates	34,216	38,647	37,570	12.95	-2.79
Percent of High School Graduates Attending Postsecondary Education (1970, 1981, and 1982 include all postsecondary education institutions)	49.6	51.0	48.0	2.82	-5.88

SOURCE: Office of Research, South Carolina Department of Education.

APPENDIX

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Beneficiaries--Claimants who are actually receiving UI benefit payments.

Benefit Year--A period, generally 52 weeks, during which an individual UI claimant may receive his/her maximum potential benefit amount.

Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS)--A federal agency responsible for the gathering, analysis, and publication of labor market data.

Civilian Labor Force--All non-institutionalized civilians, 16 years of age and older who are classified as employed or unemployed by place of residence comprise the civilian labor force.

Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973--A federal decentralized, decategorized manpower program designed to serve the employment and training needs of all states, cities, counties, and combinations of local units with populations of 100,000 or more. This CETA program was replaced by the new training system JTPA in October 1982.

Current Population Survey (CPS)--This is a national survey of selected households conducted monthly by the Bureau of the Census to measure the labor force and population, and to determine their personal and economic characteristics. The sample is based on the activity of the households for the calendar week including the 12th of the month.

Dictionary of Occupational Titles (DOT)--A reference work published by the United States Employment Service which categorizes occupational data.

Economically Disadvantaged--An individual who: (a) receives, or is a member of a family who receives cash welfare payments under a Federal, State or local welfare program; or (b) has, or is a member of a family which has received a total family income for the six-month period prior to application for the program involved (exclusive of welfare payments) which, in relation to family size, was not in excess of the poverty level determined in accordance with criteria established by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget; or (c) is receiving food stamps; or (d) is a foster child on behalf of whom State or local government payments are made; or (e) is a handicapped individual whose own income meets the requirements of (a) or (b) above, but who is a member of a family whose income does not meet such requirements.

Employment--This is an estimated count of people, 16 years of age or older, who worked as paid employees, or in their own business, profession, or on their own farm, or who worked at least 15 hours as unpaid workers in a family operated business, during the calendar week including the 12th day of the month. The count also includes those who had jobs or businesses from which they were temporarily absent.

Employment Security Automated Reporting System (ESARS)--An automated data system which generates statistical output reports based on applicants and openings filed in state Employment Service offices.

Employment and Training Administration (ETA)--A division of the U.S. Department of Labor responsible for the implementation of the provisions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, replaced by the Job Training Partnership Act in October 1982.

Exhaustees--Claimants who are no longer receiving UI benefits because they have exhausted their benefit rights.

Initial Claim--This is a notice filed by a worker at the beginning of a period of unemployment requesting a determination of insured status for UI benefits.

Insured Unemployment--This represents the number of claims processed during the reference week for a week of partial or total unemployment covered by the state law.

Job Service--A nationwide system of public employment offices funded through the United States Employment Service (USES), as grantee state agencies, and the various offices of the state agencies.

Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA)--This act was signed into law in October 1982 and created a new training system to replace the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973, which expired on September 30, 1982. The JTPA program is designed for individuals who are in special need of training to obtain productive employment.

Labor Market Information (LMI)--A body of knowledge that describes the nature, characteristics, and operation of those mechanisms, institutions, and participants involved in the matching of labor supply with demand. LMI is made up of a variety of economic and social demographic information. The information describes current conditions and forecasts conditions at a future date. LMI is comprised of population data, labor force data, occupational data, general economic trends, and career data. LMI has many planning uses. The information can be used to determine policy and program needs, to allocate resources, and to establish program performance standards.

Labor Turnover--The movement of wage and salary workers into and out of employed status, with respect to individual firms.

Long-Term Unemployment--This represents more than 15 consecutive weeks of unemployment.

Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA)--A city of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 population; or an urbanized area of 50,000 with a total metropolitan population of at least 100,000 qualifies for recognition as a MSA.

National Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (NOICC)--A committee created by Congress in 1976 to work on the development of a common denominator for occupational data and inter-agency communication and coordination.

National Systems Data Base Interface (NSDBI)--This is a software system which allows for the input, maintenance, storage, and retrieval of job order and job applicant information.

Per Capita Personal Income--This is the total personal income of a specific area (i.e., city, county, state, nation) divided by the midyear (July 1) total population residing in that area.

Personal Income--This is the total money income received by all persons from all sources. It is the sum of wages and salaries, proprietor's income, rental income, dividends, interest, and transfer payments, less personal income for social security.

Poverty Level--The annual income level at, or below, which families are considered to live in poverty, as annually determined by the Office of Management and Budget. The 1985 poverty guidelines for South Carolina are listed below:

Size of Family Unit	Poverty Guidelines
1	$ 5,250
2	7,050
3	8,850
4	10,650
5	12,450
6	14,250
7	16,050
8	17,850

For family units with more than eight members, add $1,800 for each additional member.

Private Industry Council (PIC)--This is a group of private sector employers (majority) and agency representatives appointed by the Governor to provide policy and program guidance under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

Seasonal Adjustment--This is an adjustment applied to economic statistics in order to eliminate the changes which occur due to normal seasonal fluctuations. The adjustment is an approximation of recurring seasonal movement based on past experience.

Service Delivery Areas (SDA's)--SDA's are the districts within a state through which direct job training services are delivered. SDA's may include the entire state, one or more general purpose local governments, but may not split local political jurisdictions. Each SDA has a private industry council (PIC).

Small Business--As determined by the Small Business Administration, the actual criteria for consideration as a "small business" may vary according to the type of business. In South Carolina, around 95% of the private businesses have been categorized as small businesses.

South Carolina Occupational Information Coordinating Committee (SCOICC)--This is an interagency consortium which was formed in accordance with a mandate of the Education Amendments of 1976. The committee oversees SCOIS, which has the main function of improving communication and coordination in the development and use of occupational information. In addition, SCOIS serves to meet the career information needs of youth.

South Carolina Occupational Information System (SCOIS)--A computer network which delivers occupational, educational, career and job openings information to South Carolinians making career or job decisions.

Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) Manual--A reference work published by the Executive Office of the President, Office of Management and Budget, which was developed for classifying establishments on the basis of industrial activity.

State Occupational Information Coordinating Committees (SOICC's)--Committees set up at a state level to work on developing common occupational data. The SCOICC is part of this network.

Targeted Jobs Tax Credit (TJTC)--This is a tax credit program, created in 1979 to replace the New Jobs Credit, for private employers, which is designed to provide an incentive to employers to hire certain persons from targeted groups with particularly high unemployment rates or other special employment problems.

Unemployment--This is an estimated count of people, 16 years of age or older, who did not work during the calendar week including the 12th day of the month, but were able to work and were actively seeking work.

Unemployment Insurance (UI)--The program which encompasses all state and federal unemployment compensation laws and related programs administered by the state and federal Unemployment Insurance Services.

Unemployment Rate--This is the total number of unemployed persons as a percentage of the civilian labor force (employed and unemployed).

Wagner-Peyser Act--An act passed by Congress on June 6, 1933, to provide for the establishment of a national employment service system, and for cooperation with the states in the promotion of such a system.

Work Incentive (WIN) Program--An employment and training program aimed at helping employable welfare recipients find jobs and become self-sufficient.

SOURCE: Labor Market Information: A Handbook, U.S. Department of Labor, Employment and Training Administration, 1979.
Employment and Training Administration Glossary of Program Terms and Definitions, U.S. Department of Labor, ETA, 1980.
S.C. Employment Security Commission, LMI.

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA

ORGANIZATION	INFORMATION ON:
S.C. State Development Board Post Office Box 927 Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-758-3145 (or 3332)	Industrial Development & Economic/Financial Environment
Research & Statistical Services 337 Dennis Building 1000 Assembly Street Columbia, S.C. 29201-3187 803-758-2396	Economic Forecast, Information Statistical Abstract, Population, & Personal Income
S.C. Chamber of Commerce Post Office Box 11278 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-799-4601	Business Conditions & Cost of Living; General Information About the State
S.C. Labor Department Post Office Box 11329 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-758-2556	Manufacturing Data, OSHA Information, & Labor-Management Services
Industrial Commission 1800 St. Julian Place Columbia, S.C. 29204 803-758-2556	Workmen's Compensation
Division of Employment & Training Governor's Office 1800 St. Julian Place Columbia, S.C. 29204 803-758-8706	Training, Jobs, & Human Resources
Health & Human Services Governor's Office 1205 Pendleton Street Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-758-7886	Health & Human Services
Division of Human Resource Management Post Office Box 12547 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-758-3334	Job Classifications & Qualifications For State Government Jobs
S.C. Real Estate Commission 2221 Devine Street, Suite 530 Columbia, S.C. 29205 803-758-3981	Housing & Land Opportunities
S.C. Employment Security Commission Labor Market Information Post Office Box 995 Columbia, S.C. 29202 803-758-8983	Applicants & Job Openings, Economic & Employment Statistics/ Outlook

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA (CONT'D)

ORGANIZATION	INFORMATION ON:
S.C. Department of Education Rutledge Building 1429 Senate Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-758-2401	Public Education
Residential Home Builders Commission 2221 Devine Street, Suite 312 Columbia, S.C. 29205 803-758-7091	Housing
Academic Research Departments (Contact Your Local Institution of Higher Education)	Special Economic Impact Studies and Analysis
S.C. Program Assistance Line-"PAL" 2801 Devine Street, 2nd Floor Columbia, S.C. 29250 803-758-7546	Available State Services
S.C. Department of Consumer Affairs 2801 Devine Street, 2nd Floor Columbia, S.C. 29250 803-758-7546	Consumer Services
S.C. Human Affairs Commission 2611 Forest Drive, Suite 200 Columbia, S.C. 29211 803-758-2748	Community Relations
S.C. Department of Parks, Recreation and Tourism 1205 Pendleton Street Suite 110, Edgar A. Brown Building Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-758-2566	Recreation and Tourism Industry
State Board for Technical and Comprehensive Education 111 Executive Center Drive Columbia, S.C. 29210 803-758-6915	Technical Education Programs; Industrial and Economic Development
S.C. Commission on Women 2221 Devine Street, Room 307 Columbia, S.C. 29205 803-758-3779	Services for Women
S.C. Bankers Association 2009 Park STreet Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-779-0850	Loans for Business

CONTACTS FOR INFORMATION ON SOUTH CAROLINA (CONT'D)

ORGANIZATION	INFORMATION ON:
S.C. Savings and Loan League 3210 Fernandina Road Columbia, S.C. 29210 803-798-4270	Loans for Business
S.C. Jobs-Economic Development Authority (JEDA) #1 Main Building 1203 Gervais Street Columbia, S.C. 29201 803-758-2094	Small Business Resources; Loans for Business

SMALL BUSINESS DEVELOPMENT CENTERS

Small Business Development Center
College of Commerce and Industry
Sirrine Hall
Clemson University
Clemson, S.C. 29631
803-656-3227

Small Business Development Center
Clemson Satellite at USCS
Media Building--Room 157, USCS
Spartanburg, S.C. 29303
803-578-6233

Small Business Development Center
College of Business Administration
University of South Carolina
Columbia, S.C. 29208
803-777-5118

Small Business Development Center
School of Business and Economics
4 Green Way
College of Charleston
Charleston, S.C. 29424
803-792-4065

Small Business Development Center
School of Business Administration
Kinard Hall
Winthrop College
Rock Hill, S.C. 29733
803-323-2208

Small Business Development Center
Department of Business Administration
P.O. Box F-7500
Francis Marion College
Florence, S.C. 29501
803-669-4121

Small Business Development Center
Department of Business Administration
Coastal Carolina College
Conway, S.C. 29526
803-347-3161 (Conway)
803-448-1481 (Myrtle Beach)

Minority Development Center
Department of Business Administration
South Carolina State College
Orangeburg, S.C. 29117
803-534-6894

Small Business Development Center
Beaufort Technical College
P.O. Box 1288
Beaufort, S.C. 29901
803-524-3380

SOUTH CAROLINA

EMPLOYMENT SECURITY COMMISSION
JOB SERVICE
LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY

OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED	AREA DIRECTOR & PHONE 1/	ADDRESSES
Abbeville	Abbeville McCormick	Scott, Wallace K. 459-5486	County Office Bldg. Highway 28, By-Pass P.O. Box 519 Abbeville, S.C. 29620
Aiken	Aiken Edgefield	Murphy, William J. 648-7841 254-5169	424 Hayne Ave., S.W. P.O. Box 2418 Aiken, S.C. 29802
Anderson	Anderson	Howard, Cecil C. 226-6273	309 W. Whitner St. P.O. Box 407 Anderson, S.C. 29622
Barnwell	Barnwell Bamberg	Calhoun, Phillip C. 259-7116	2214 Wall St. P.O. Drawer 1259 Barnwell, S.C. 29812
Beaufort	Beaufort Jasper	Craft, Robert D. 524-3351	914 Boundary St. P.O. Drawer 1067 Beaufort, S.C. 29901
Bennettsville	Chesterfield Marlboro	Evans, Marion 479-4081	232 E. Main St. P.O. Drawer 798 Bennettsville, S.C. 29512
Camden	Kershaw Lee	Smith, Vicki 432-5153	205 East Dekalb St. P.O. Box 98 Camden, S.C. 29020
Charleston	Charleston Dorchester	Pike, Samuel L. 792-7026	Summerall Center 19 Hagood Street P.O. Drawer N Charleston, S.C. 29402
Chester	Chester	Culclasure, Adeliene 377-8147	144 Center St. P.O. Drawer 520 Chester, S.C. 29706
Clinton	Laurens	Deloach, Robert G. 833,0142	Rt. 3, Laurens Hwy. P.O. Drawer 485 Clinton, S.C. 29325
Columbia	Fairfield Lexington Richland	Blackmon, Charles 758-3111	700 Taylor St. P.O. Box 567 Columbia, S.C. 29202

LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY (CON'T)

OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED	AREA DIRECTOR & PHONE 1/	ADDRESSES
Conway	Horry	Rutland, J. Mac 248-4289	201 Laurel St. P.O. Box 1700 Conway, S.C. 29526
Florence	Florence Williamsburg	Slaughter, Edwin M. 669-4271	1558 W. Evans St. P.O. Box F-10 Florence, S.C. 29501
Gaffney	Cherokee	Cline, Dallas D. 489-3112	2128 N. Limestone St. P.O. Box 1270 Gaffney, S.C. 29342
Georgetown	Georgetown Williamsburg	Plouffe, Jules C. 546-8581	Hwy. 701 Georgetown Shopping Plz P.O. Box 956 Georgetown, S.C. 29440
Greenville	Greenville	Ballard, J.W. 242-3531	23 Butler St. P.O. Box 328 Greenville, S.C. 29602
Greenwood	Greenwood	Herring, Willie 223-1681	519 Monument St. P.O. Box 1427 Greenwood, S.C. 29648
Hampton	Allendale Hampton	Kennedy, Julia A. 943-3291	12 Walnut St. P.O. Box 368 Hampton, S.C. 29924
Hartsville	Darlington	Jacobs, Dillard 332-1554	107 N. Eighth St. P.O. Drawer 1170 Hartsville, S.C. 29550
Lancaster	Lancaster	Horton, Beverly J. 285-6966	705 N. White St. P.O. Box 1160 Lancaster, S.C. 29720
Liberty	Pickens	Kolb, Robert F. II 843-9512	16 S. Commerce St. P.O. Box 538 Liberty, S.C. 29657
Marion	Dillion Marion	Floyd, Curtis M. 423-6900	Mullins Hwy. U.S. 76 P.O. Box 1110 Marion, S.C. 29571
Moncks Corner	Berkeley	Law, Helene 761-4400	223 N. Live Oak Dr. P.O. Box 668 Moncks Corner, S.C. 29461
Newberry	Newberry Saluda	Cannon, Louise J. 276-2110	900 College St. P.O. Box 498 Newberry, S.C. 29108

LOCAL OFFICE DIRECTORY (CON'T)

OFFICE	COUNTIES SERVED	AREA DIRECTOR & PHONE 1/	ADDRESSES
Orangeburg	Calhoun Orangeburg	Sheriff, Elizabeth 534-3336	555 Middleton St., N.E. P.O. Drawer 1486 Orangeburg, S.C. 29115
Rock Hill	York	Salmond, William C. 328-3881	225 Hampton St. P.O. Box 11189 Rock Hill, S.C. 29730
Seneca	Oconee	Dodson, Fred L. 882-5638	103 N. Townville St. P.O. Box 1499 Seneca, S.C. 29679
Spartanburg	Spartanburg	Smalley, Calvin G. 573-7525	364 S. Church St. P.O. Box 1250 Spartanburg, S.C. 29304
Sumter	Clarendon Sumter	Rembert, Porcher G. 773-7359	127 E. Hampton St. P.O. Drawer 1978 Sumter, S.C. 29150
Union	Union	427-5672	Duncan Hwy. P.O. Box 663 Union, S.C. 29379
Walterboro	Colleton Dorchester	Rochester, M.M. 549-9422	112 Carn St. P.O. Drawer 533 Walterboro, S.C. 29488

1/ The area code for all South Carolina telephone numbers is 803.

June 1985

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CONTACT PERSONS BY TOPIC

TOPIC	UNIT RESPONSIBLE	CONTACT PERSON
Affirmative Action (Minority Data)	LAUS	Frances Leaphart
Agricultural-Related Reports	ES/UI STATISTICS	Barbara Allen
Analytical Techniques, Regression, Seasonal Adjustment, Time Series	RESEARCH	Doug Potter
Annual and Quarterly Employment and Wages Publication	ES-202	Beth Mays
Annual Labor Market Review Publication	LMEA	Layne Waters/Vicki Boylston
Areas of Substantial Unemployment	LAUS	Candler Spence
Computer Applications	RESEARCH	Doug Potter
Consumer Price Index (CPI)	CES	Ginger Gurganus
County Labor Force Data	LAUS	Gwen Haynes
Covered Employment and Wages	ES-202	Lynn Rollins
Current Employment Statistics	CES	Gerri Taylor
Data Base/Claims	LAUS	Sam McClary/Candler Spence
Dislocated Workers	RESEARCH	Peg Fox/Calvin McWhorter
Early Warning Report of Unemployment	LMEA	Joe Ward/Peg Fox
Economic Information	LMEA	Joe Ward
EDA Grants	LAUS	Sam McClary/Candler Spence
Employment Service Potential (ESP)	LMEA	Layne Waters/Vicki Boylston
Employment Trends Newsletter	CES	Leasharn Hopkins
ESARS Chapters and Letter Distribution	ES/UI STATISTICS	Faye Williams
ESARS Publication Distribution	ES/UI STATISTICS	Faye Williams
ESARS Table Questions	ES/UI STATISTICS	Charlie Davis/Mike Kalec
ESARS Technical Assistance	ES/UI STATISTICS	Charlie Davis/Mike Kalec
ESARS Validation Informtion	ES/UI STATISTICS	John Nash
Female Employment Estimates	CES	Lynn Rollins
Greenville/Spartanburg Employment	LAUS	Frances Leaphart
Industry Employment Projections	CES	Russell Smith
Industry Marketing Analysis	LMEA	Layne Waters
Industry/Occupation Monographs	OES	David Hunter
Labor Surplus Areas (DMP-4A)	LAUS	Sam McClary/Candler Spence
Labor Turnover	LMEA	Layne Waters

LABOR MARKET INFORMATION CONTACT PERSONS BY TOPIC (CONT'D)

TOPIC	UNIT RESPONSIBLE	CONTACT PERSON
LMI Training	LMEA	Vicki Boylston/ Layne Waters
LMI Special Analysis	LMEA	Vicki Boylston/ Joe Ward
Local Area Uhemployment Statistic	LAUS	Sandra Curtis
Local Office Assistance	LMEA	Layne Waters
Metropolitan Area Hours and Earnings	CES	Ginger Gurganus
Occupational Employment/Projections	OES	David Hunter
Occupational Employment Statistics	OES	Rebecca Washington
Occupational Supply and Demand	OES	Rebecca Washington
OES Schedules/Survey	OES	Inell Goodwin
Printout Distribution (ESARS, Job Bank, NSDBI)	ES/UI STATISTICS	Barbara Allen
Productivity Index	CES	Ginger Gurganus
Real Earnings	CES	Ginger Gurganus
SC-520 Employer Services Report	ES/UI STATISTICS	Barbara Allen
SIC Assignment	CES	Martha Oliver
State Hours and Earnings	CES	Henry Clay
State Nonagricultural Industry Employment	CES	Russell Smith
Sub-County Labor Force Data	LAUS	Sandra Curtis
Target Group Resources	LMEA	Vicki Boylston/ Joe Ward Layne Waters
TJTC (Targeted Jobs Tax Credit)	ES/UI STATISTICS	Malinda Baker
UI Financing, Projections Research and Legislation	RESEARCH	Calvin McWhorter
UI Reports	ES/UI STATISTICS	Carolyn Sanders
UI Statistical Data	ES/UI STATISTICS	Diann Selph
Wage Rate Information	ES/UI STATISTICS	Barbara Allen/ Mike Kalec
202 Covered Employment by Industry and Area	ES-202	Lynn Rollins
790 Automation Project	CES	Gerri Taylor
790 Employment Estimates	CES	Russell Smith
790 Schedules and Editing	CES	Sandy Simpson

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